MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 NOVEMBER 1981

Syria

Al-Asad Speech, TISHRIN Comment -- In a speech delivered at the opening session of the People's Assembly, broadcast live by Damascus radio, President Hafiz al-Asad accused the United States of attempting to build up Israel's strength by dividing and "besieging" the Arab states. U.S. statements, he asserted, are aimed at establishing a peace in which occupation of Arab land and disavowal of Palestinian rights will continue. In urging the Arab states to negotiate with it and Israel, the United States is trying to lead the Arabs toward capitulation, Al-Asad warned, and the Arabs must "abort this plot." Stating that Israel does not want peace, Al-Asad stressed the need for the Arabs to build up their strength in order to defeat by force an "aggression" that was launched by means of force.

In a comment on the speech, reported by Damascus radio, the daily TISHRIN said Al-Asad's words mean that Syria will not allow any opportunities to those Arab regimes that are attempting to implement U.S. plans under Arab summit resolutions. TISHRIN added that Syria will not allow Arab solidarity to vote in favor of the enemies of the nation.

Message to Khalid -- Citing "unconfirmed reports," KUNA said that a message delivered on 15 November in Riyadh by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed Syria's reservations about the Saudi peace plan.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Aden after a short visit to Qatar. During his stay in the PDRY, the radio said, 'Arafat will meet with foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front who are to hold talks there to coordinate policies prior to the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes. Earlier, KUNA reported that 'Arafat held talks in Kwuait with the amir and other officials. KUNA also noted that 'Arafat denied knowledge of any "Arab alternative" to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan and renewed his support for the Saudi proposals. In an interview reported by KUNA, the PLO leader criticized all Arab states for allowing his organization to deal with the Arab people only through official channels.

Saudi Arabia

According to SPA, a 'responsible' Saudi source said that the statements made during an interview by Saudi Arabia's acting UN representative, interpreting some points of the Saudi Middle East peace plan, were personal and unauthorized. The source added that the Saudi proposal is clear and requires no interpretation.

Reaction to Bright Star Maneuvers

Addis Ababa radio reported that the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, Libya and the PDRY met in the Ethiopian capital to discuss the threat posed by the Bright Star maneuvers to the three countries. Noting that the extraordinary meeting falls within the context of their tripartite friendship and cooperation treaty, the radio said the meeting will prepare "long and short term answers to the dangerous situation" created by the U.S. maneuvers. It also reported that in an arrival statement, PDRY Foreign Ministry Salim Salih Muhammad said the Bright Star exercises show that the United States is prepared to interfere directly in the internal affairs of the countries of the region.

QNA reported that the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB said the Bright Star maneuvers aim to create tension and will transform the Middle East into an arena of "horrifying international conflict." AL-'ARAB warned that the U.S. maneuvers will be followed by Soviet maneuvers elsewhere in the Middle East, which will pose a major threat to the region.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that security forces demolished four houses in Bayt Sahur and Ramallah belonging to families whose children had thrown Molotov cocktails at IDF patrols during recent disturbances. According to another radio report, security forces also demolished the house of a Bethlehem resident who had admitted throwing Molotov cocktails. The radio noted that Bayt Sahur residents reacted to the demolitions by staging a commercial strike and a demonstration attended by Bethelehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who denounced the punishment of parents for the acts of their children.

The radio also reported that assassins shot and seriously wounded the head of the Ramallah rural association early on 17 November. According to the radio, Palestinian nationalist circles have recently leveled harsh criticism at the rural associations in the West Bank, accusing them of collaboration with Israel.

Lebanon

The Israeli news agency ITIM, citing the UNIFIL spokesman, reported that Christian Militia Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad has issued an order barring UNIFIL troops from traveling in his territory. According to the spokesman, the order was issued after UNIFIL turned down a demand by Haddad that he be allowed to establish a foothold near the village of At-Tiri, which is under UNIFIL control. As a result of the order, several UNIFIL units as well as UNIFIL observation posts along the border with Israel have been isolated.

Jordan

According to Amman radio, Prime Minister Mudar Badran told the National Consultative Council that King Husayn's recent visit to the United States was "successful and positive." Badran said the U.S. Administration was open-minded and receptive to the ideas and principles Husayn raised, "particularly in comparison to some previous visits."

Iran

Khomeyni Speech -- In a recorded speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni denounced the Saudi plan for peace in the Middle East as anti-Islamic. Asserting that the plan calls for recognition of Israel, Khomeyni asked if the "corrupt, adulterous and blasphemous" Israeli regime is to be rewarded for all its crimes.

Clashes with Rebels -- PARS reported three clashes between government forces and Kurdish rebels over the weekend, including one in Mahabad that lasted 5 hours and resulted in casualties among the rebel forces. Tehran radio reported clashes in Sanandaj and in Songhor District, in which Kurdish rebels suffered many casualties.

Afghanistan

Quoting Afghan dissidents in Islamabad, AFP reported that rebels shot down a Soviet MiG and killed at least 85 Soviet and Afghan Government troops in battles in and around Qandahar last week. According to the sources, the rebels still control most of Qandahar. The same sources reported fierce fighting in eastern Nangarhar Province last week.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP ANALYZES SIGNIFICANCE OF HAIG'S STATEMENTS

JN151758 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Through studying recent Zionist and U.S. statements on southern Lebanon, one can see that there is a joint U.S.-Israeli scenario for the situation, a scenario that overlooks the calm prevailing since last July's cease-fire, thus depicting the situation so it seems as if it will erupt in a matter of hours, or days at the most.

This is not only confined to statements. In fact, Alexander Haig's reiteration for the second time in a week that the situation in southern Lebanon is very tense and that the shaky cease-fire is backed by Zionist military moves in the north of occupied Palestine and inside the border strip. Furthermore, several other U.S. official statements last week on the gravity of the renewal of clashes in southern Lebanon were quoted by the New York TIMES.

What is the secret behind such U.S. concern with warning of the danger of eruption in the south? If, through this, Washington wants to warn Israel against carrying out its aggression, it can do so without statements. Indeed, the will in Israel is the U.S. will, just as Israeli decisions are U.S. decisions.

The logical explanation of statements by Haig and other U.S. officials is that Washington is playing its role in the scenario with Israel for the purpose of a psychological and propagandist preparation for the intended Zionist aggression on southern Lebanon.

The United States -- which is now parading its forces in the region, as manifested by the Bright Star maneuvers -- is seeking to prepare a cover for the Zionist aggression on the south, particularly following its envoy Draper's failure to achieve the goals of aggression through diplomacy before resorting to aggressive military action.

The current U.S. administration's policy in the world and this region is adventurous and warlike. Indeed, the Zionist entity's aggressive and adventurous conduct is merely a part of such a policy. What remains for us to point out is that the U.S.-Zionist scenario in the south is clear and that the continuous Zionist military movements toward southern Lebanon are vigilantly watched by joint forces which are always ready to confront all possibilities.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN131657 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1620 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a long meeting at noon today in Beirut under leader Abu 'Ammar. The committee discussed the current developments in the region, particularly the glorious popular upheaval of our Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and their confrontation of the Camp David plot and of the dangerous Sharon plan, both aimed at our steadfast Palestinian people, the people who are facing the Zionist enemy and its war machine in an unprecendented glorious confrontation. Thus, our people present another example of heroic steadfastness and confrontation of the Zionist enemy, its plans, plots and devilish war machine.

The PLO Executive Committee greeted our people's masses inside the occupied land and adopted several measures to further back this steadfastness and heroic upheaval. The PLO Executive Committee then listened to the brother commander in chief give a detailed review of Israeli military concentrations in southern Lebanon and of the military threats and the expected operations against our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The committee then reviewed other subjects, including the meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's political committee and the various political initiatives and moves in the region.

It was agreed to resume contacts in order to bring about a unified Arab stand in favor of the Palestinians and the just cause of our people. Several administrative measures and resolutions were also adopted.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

JN141745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The expanded Military Council held an important meeting today, chaired by brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], and attended by unit commanders and heads of institutions and organs, to discuss the political and military situation and political events related to the Palestine question.

The council discussed in detail our people's upheaval in the occupied territory. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asserted that this upheaval has foiled Sharon's plan and decided the Palestinian people's stand against Camp David and autonomy. It showed that the Palestinians in the occupied territory are the time bomb which is exploding in the face of Zionist plans in the arena of the conflict.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: A prominent event which shook the whole world was our people's upheaval, which is interacting with the realities created by our revolution on the land in the interest of our cause, which has become the gateway of peace and war in the region.

Brother Abu 'Ammar then reviewed in full the political situation on the Arab arena. He pointed out that there are clear indications of a possible aggression against the south by the Zionist enemy in an effort to emerg from its choking isolation and to deal a military blow to weaken the Palestinians. However, he said, we, the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces, are ready for the confrontation to deal the aggressors and their ambitions two blows for every one of theirs.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asserted that the Palestinian cause is now more firmly established on the international map than at any time before and is enjoying great support from the friendly USSR, which has taken a very significant qualitative step in developing its relationship with the PLO. Thus it has ensured for our Palestinian people and their revolution great support on all levels. If we add this to the central position which our cause occupies in the Arab arena, we clearly see the great progress which has been made, placing us in this important position on the political map in our efforts to achieve our national rights, especially our right to returning, self-determination and the establishment of our independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We firmly adhere to the most important and sacred condition in our struggle relations in the Palestinian arena; namely, true democracy under whose canopy we have all lived. This democracy protected us and organized our relations in all the stages of our national struggle. Our determination to preserve this democracy is as strong as our determination to preserve our national stand and true political perspective of everything related to our cause and rights. Therefore, we are going through the current phase of confronting challenges with firmly established national unity and strong determination to firmly continue the struggle toward the national objective.

The political discussion then began. Several of the brother cadres and officials took part.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON

NC140938 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] last night received the new GDR ambassador to Lebanon. The discussion dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the developments of the Palestinian issue.

BAHRAIN

PDRY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN MANAMA ON GULF TOUR

GF131515 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1358 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Manama, 13 Nov (WAKH) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, arrived in Manama today from Sofia for a 2-day state visit to Bahrain at the beginning of a tour that includes Qatar and the UAE. The PDRY chairman was received on arrival by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the heir apparent and minister of defense; and senior Bahraini officials.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad is accompanied by Shayi' Hadi, political department member and central committee candidate member; Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, minister of installations; Col 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulayway, first deputy defense minister, Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, deputy minister of planning; and 'Ali 'Aydarus Yahya, PDRY ambassador to Kuwait. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a press statement on arrival. He expressed pleasure at visiting Bahrain and holding discussions on issues of concern to the two countries with his brothers the leaders of Bahrain.

In this statement the PDRY chairman condemned Israeli provocations against the Arab nation, including its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the Israeli planes' violation of Saudi airspace [words indistinct]. He called for adopting unanimous and serious Arab positions against everyone who jeopardizes the security and sovereignty of the Arab peoples. He stressed that his country stands by its Arab brothers vis-a-vis these threats.

He pointed out that his visit to Bahrain is an extension of the visits he made to the Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula "to have consultations with our brothers on issues that help bolster stability."

He added: We are confident that the development of relations between Bahrain and the PDRY meets the hopes and aspirations of our two peoples. It also helps to reinforce stability and constructive cooperation among the area countries based on mutual respect and equal relations.

At the end of his statement, he expressed confidence that his talks with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah will be friendly and fruitful, leading to positive results to the advantage of both countries.

Talks Begin 14 Nov

GF141047 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0830 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Manama, 14 Nov (WAKH) -- A round of official talks was held here this morning between the Bahraini side, led by the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the PDRY side led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The talks were attended on the Bahraini side by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and minister of Defense; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign affairs minister; and Ibrahim Humaydan, transportation and communications minister.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the current Gulf and Arab situations and the agenda of the upcoming Arab summit due to be held in Fes, Morocco. The two sides also discussed the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the Gulf Cooperation Council summit that was held in Riyadh last week as well as bilateral relations.

OMAN

YAR ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR QABUS

GF150825 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0605 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Muscat, 15 Nov (WAKH) -- Muhammad ar-Ruba'i, the YAR president's special adviser, arrived in Muscat last night for a visit to the Sultanate of Oman that will last several days as part of his tour of a number of the region's states.

Mr ar-Ruba'i will convey a written message from YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on bolstering bilateral relations and on coordination and consultation concerning the next Arab summit conference to be held in Fes, Morocco on 25 November.

Upon arrival, Mr ar-Ruba'i made a statement in which he said that his country sets its hopes on the next conference's efforts to reunite Arab ranks. When asked about the bill [unspecified] to be submitted to the Arab summit conference, he said: We prefer that the bill be drafted through consultations among the various Arab states.

QATAR

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES, MEETS AMIR 16 NOV

GF161629 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received in his office at Ad-Dawhah Palace at 1730 today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The meeting was attended by heir apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, and members of the accompanying Palestinian delegation.

QNA has learned that the talks covered the latest developments on the Arab and international arenas and the agenda of the Arab summit conference.

Mr 'Arafat informed the amir of the results of his talks in the countries he has visited on his current tour. Mr 'Arafat arrived from Kuwait earlier today for a visit to Qatar on his tour of a number of countries in the region.

'Arafat Comments, Departs

GF170747 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0532 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Doha, 16 Nov (WAKH) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Doha for Aden tonight following a short visit of several hours to Qatar in the course of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

Before departure, Mr 'Arafat stated that his talks in Qatar dealt with various current issues and developments in the region, foremost of which are the Israeli threats and troop concentration near southern Lebanon and the danger they pose to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Arab region. In addition, a review was made of the agenda of the upcoming Arab summit conference and the significance of arriving at a joint Arab stand of confronting dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation in this fatal and serious phase.

He noted that his highness the amir of Qatar has shown his support for the Palestinian people. He also pointed out that his current tour of the Gulf countries comes within the framework of efforts being made before the convening of the Arab summit conference.

Regarding the Saudi initiative on solving the Middle East problem, he said, I welcome this initiative as I have already announced on the basis of the positive points contained in it, especially, the adherence to the rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination, establishment of an independent state with Jerusalem as the capital, and the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab lands.

Regarding his opinion on the stand of other elements of the Palestinian revolution toward the Saudi initiative, Mr 'Arafat said that a democracy exists that entitles any of these elements to have their own opinions on the matter. He described this as a strength of the Palestinian revolution.

AMIR, PDRY CHAIRMAN RESUME TALKS 15 NOV

GF150900 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1088 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A second round of talks was held in Doha this morning between the State of Qatar and the PDRY under the chairmanship of Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani of Qatar and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY's Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

It was mentioned in Doha today that during their second rounds of talks, the two sides continued to discuss the issues they started to discuss during their first round of talks that was held in Doha yesterday evening. The issues discussed pertain to current Arab and world affairs, the situation in the Arabian Gulf region and the next Arab summit conference.

PDRY's Chairman Departs

GF151633 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1455 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Doha, 15 Nov (WAKH) -- Chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left Doha for home this evening after a 2-day visit to Qatar.

AMIR RECEIVES YAR ENVOY, MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

GF161554 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1120 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Doha, 16 Nov (WAKH) -- The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has received a written message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by member of the YAR Constituent Council Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, who was received by the amir this morning. The meeting was attended by YAR Ambassador in Doha Yahya 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Iryani.

The YAR envoy arrived in Doha from Muscat yesterday evening as part of his tour of the region, during which he will deliver similar messages to the heads of state from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

AL-'ARAB VIEWS DANGERS OF U.S. MANEUVERS

GF161622 Doha QNA in Arabic 1442 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Doha, 16 Nov (QNA) -- The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB has warned that U.S. maneuvers in the Arab region are aimed at creating tensions and a dangerous situation that will affect Arab security and the future of the Arab region.

In its commentary about the joint U.S.-Egyptian manuevers currently taking place in Egypt's western desert, the newspaper today said that these maneuvers will transform the Middle East into an arena of horrifying international conflict -- a matter which the Arab nation rejects and continuously affirms the need to confront so as not to make the region an arena of unpredictable conflict. [Words indistinct] the newspaper expected that these maneuvers would be followed by Soviet maneuvers in other parts of the Middle East, which will pose a major threat to the region. (?The newspaper) stressed the need to confront these threats that endanger the security and stability of the Middle East and the entire world.

GOVERNMENT SETTLES ITS SHARE IN ADF EXPENSES

GF161602 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Beirut, 16 Nov (WAKH) -- Qatar settled today its share in the Arab Deterrent Force's [ADF] expenses for the 9th and 10th renewal periods from 28 July 1980 until 27 July 1981.

Qatari Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Yusuf 'Ubaydan delivered a check in the amount of $18 million to ADF Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib during his meeting with him at the latter's office this morning.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA NOTES USSR 'WELCOME' OF SAUDI PEACE PLAN

LD162200 Riyadh SPA in English 1910 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (SPA) -- The Soviet Union has welcomed the Saudi Arabian peace plan for the Middle East and billed the formula as "worthy of attention in the light of prevailing circumstances and especially after the failure of Camp David accord."

Moscow radio and television, in a special commentary last night, said "the stand of Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia is similar on means to solve the Middle East problem."

COMMANDERS MEET WITH FRENCH MILITARY DELEGATION

LD141210 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1043 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Nov (SPA) -- The chief of the general staff, Gen Muhammad Salih al-Hammad, this morning met with Gen Philippe Sabouret, inspector of the French armored corps, and the delegation accompanying him. The two sides discussed the friendly relations between the two countries.

The commander of the land forces, Lt Gen 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Imran, today met with General Sabouret and his delegation. The French delegation arrived in Riyadh yesterday on a visit of several days to the Kingdom.

KING KHALID RECEIVES SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151002 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0940 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Nov (SPA) -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, in his majesty's office at noon today. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam handed his majesty a message from His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister. The Syrian minister arrived in Riyadh this morning for a brief visit to Saudi Arabia.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN RIYADH 15 NOV

LD151059 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0950 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Nov (SPA) -- The foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom. The minister of education, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-Khuwaytir, and a number of officials welcomed him at the airport.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD151626 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Nov (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign affairs minister, this afternoon had a meeting with 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign affairs minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, who is currently paying a visit to Saudi Arabia. A number of issues of joint interest in addition to a number of current Arab and international issues were reviewed during the meeting.

Meets With Prince Fahd

LD160948 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Nov (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a meeting at 1130 today in his office with 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign minister of the YAR, who is currently on a visit to Saudi Arabia. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thanayan, undersecretary in the Foreign Ministry.

Departs 17 Nov

LD170757 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0620 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 17 Nov (SPA) -- The foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, this morning left Riyadh for home at the end of his 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

'SOURCE' REJECTS REMARKS BY ACTING UN DELEGATE

LD160944 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0835 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Nov (SPA) -- A responsible source has denied reports by news agencies on a statement made in a press interview by Ja'far al-Laghany, acting representative of the Kingdom at the United Nations, in which he stated out of context personal views and initiatives, interpreting some points of the initiative while not authorized to do so. The source said the eight points included in the Saudi proposal are clear and require no interpretation.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM FOREIGN TOUR, COMMENTS

EA161904 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Council of Ministers, last night ended his 2-week tour of some fraternal and friendly countries, which included Kuwait, Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Bahrain and Qatar. On his return, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a press statement. The following is the text:

During our tour we visited a number of fraternal and friendly countries. The visits had positive results in terms of developing fraternal corperation and friendship between our countries.

We would like to point out that our visit to the fraternal State of Kuwait and our talks with the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, were useful. We discussed issues of interest to our Arab peoples in general and to our region in particular. Our views coincided on a number of issues, and we emphasized the need for continued consultations in the context of existing fraternal relations.

Our visits to Hungary, the GDR and Bulgaria and our talks and meetings with Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov, had fruitful results in terms of expanding political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, culminating in the signing of a friendship and cooperation treaty with Hungary covering the financing of projects included in the second 5-year plan. We believe our visits to the three socialist countries contributed to the development of relations between the PDRY and those countries and deepened our strategic alliance with the states of the socialist community.

We also met with Brothers Shaykh 'Isa Salman Al Khalifah of Bahrain, and Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani of Qatar, with whom we discussed issues of interest to our region. We briefed them on our views on the latest developments in the Arab arena, and particularly on the threats facing our region and the Arab area following U.S. threats and intervention and the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist enemy. In addition there is the massing of U.S. forces and the military exercises aimed at increasing tension and blackmail and frightening our Arab peoples. It is appropriate to state that [words indistinct] U.S. military presence and military exercises in any Arab state constitute a dangerous precedent toward which we ought to adopt an earnest and responsible stand. This stand should be taken by all those concerned with the security and sovereignty of their peoples, as well as with peace and security in the region. With regard to bilateral relations with Bahrain and Qatar, we stressed the need to strengthen them on the basis of mutual confidence and cooperation, which would help increase security and stability in our region.

We are satisfied with the outcome of our visits to these countries, which will contribute to strengthening the cooperation existing between the PDRY and those countries.

LEADER RECEIVES LIBYAN, PLO, SOVIET OFFICIALS

EA161532 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today received Salim Muhammad Husayn, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Aden, who delivered a letter from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on matters of common interest and the latest developments in the Arab homeland. 'Ali Nasir also received PLO representative in Aden 'Abbas Zaki, who briefed him on the latest development in the Middle East, the measures needed to deal with them and coordination between the PDRY and the PLO. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad later received (Mikhail Stenko), ambassador at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador in Aden, Felkis Fedotov. They discussed matters of mutual interest and recent Arab and international developments.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI

PM131701 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 13 Nov 81 pp 18-19

[Interview with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Cairo reported by Huda al-Husayni -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Cairo -- AL-HAWADITH: In the event of a complete withdrawal from Sinai and the deployment of the peacekeeping forces, would Egypt have control over Sinai from a strategic standpoint now that the United States has built new airports for Israel on the Egyptian-Israeli border to replace the airports Egypt has recovered.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Egypt will regain complete sovereignty over Sinai. Before 1948, Egypt had no more than two brigades on Sinai. Under the peace agreement, Egypt will have one independent mechanized division -- only up to the line of the passes, true, but there will be other forces east of the passes. Part of Sinai close to the border -- [up to] 20-40 kilometers [from the border] -- will have nothing but civilian police forces. This will be a buffer zone. On the Israeli side, in view of Israel's strategic depth, the 3 kilometers east of Egypt's international border will be devoid of forces.

So what I want to say is that complete and total Egyptian sovereignty will be restored over Sinai. From a purely practical standpoint, the forces present there will be sufficient just as if there were a very friendly state on the other side. In other words, it will be a consecration of the concept of good-neighborliness, nothing more.

AL-HAWADITH: When will you be reconciled with the Arabs?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: I shall answer this question by asking another: When will the Arabs be reconciled with Egypt? We are certainly not against Arab solidarity. All that has happened is that we have declared our policy and are adhering to it. From our viewpoint, we find that this policy is the only practical peaceful way to resolve the issue. We are prepared at any time for the Arabs to be reconciled with us. So it might take some time, but we would welcome it. However, let the Arab states take their time to reflect and reconsider.

AL-HAWADITH: A group of inhabitants of the Yamit settlement has submitted a request to the Egyptian ambassador to Israel expressing a desire to meet with President Husni Mubarak. Do you advise him to do so?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: In the past, during late President as-Sadat's visit to Sharm ash-Shaykh, some inhabitants of the Sharm ash-Shaykh settlement asked to meet him. He met them and they asked to be allowed to stay there, but he rejected their request, so such a request will not be accepted. I repeat, it will not be accepted. We are very sensitive about Sinai and anything related to it. As for the evacution of Yamit, that is the responsibility of the Israeli Government and right on schedule.

AL-HAWADITH: The Israeli Government recently decided to build two new settlements in Gaza. It also called for more Israeli inhabitants on the [West] Bank and ordered the construction of 400 new houses....

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Our stand on the settlements is well known. The settlements are an obstacle to peace and this subject is bound to be raised during the upcoming negotiations.

Al-HAWADITH: Why were the negotiations postponed recently?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: The date proposed during my visit to Israeli was 4 November but that was when the African summit conference took place in Paris and Dr Butrus Ghali had to attend it.

That left only me in the Egyptian delegation, and I did not want to be the only person representing Egypt at such a conference. So we asked that it be postponed until 8 Nobember. I believe that one Israeli minister would have been abroad then, so an agreement was reached among the three parties that the meeting take place 11 November.

AL-AWADITH: Israel is propounding the idea of an alternative homeland [for the Palestinians]. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir said that it is of no interest to Israel whether a Hashemite state or a state belonging to Abu Ammar [PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat] exists on its border.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: This concept is fundamentally wrong and is based on neither Camp David, international law nor anything else. We have a completely opposite view on this, as it is really contrary to Camp David and we are against it.

AL-HAWADITH: Why has Egypt supported the delivery of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: The fact is that our enthusiasm for the AWACS stems from very many considerations. The first is a strategic consideration; the second is connected with Arab-American relations. Then there is the third consideration, which has been "imposed on us" -- namely, the question of giving momentum to the peace process.

AL-HAWADITH: Imposed on you?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Imposed by events. As far as strategy is concerned, Egypt certainly cannot be accused of not adhering to an Arab strategy, past, present or future. So from the strategic standpoint, the security of the Arab states is part of Egypt's security and Egypt's security is part of the Arab states' security. Egypt warned, even before Soviet forces entered Afghanistan, of the seriousness of possible foreign intervention in the Middle East and in the states of the Middle East [as published]. This is why we have always advocated that the Arab states take control of their own defense and strengthen themselves militarily so that they can at least resist any dangers they might be subjected to as a result of foreign intervention. The Egyptian viewpoint was proved right when 100,000 Soviet soldiers entered Afghanistan, a neutral Muslim, Arab country.

AL-HAWADITH: But Afghanistan is not an Arab country.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: It is true that it has Asian origins but, on the other hand, it has interacted with the Arab world for hundreds of years. Nobody denies this at all. It is true that it is not an Arab country, but I am referring to its interaction with the Arab area. We can say the same thing about Iran -- that it has interacted with the Arab world since the advent of Islam; that is, for 1,400 years. However, the important point is that we warned of this, and thus we believe that the strengthening of the Arab states' military force is a strategic necessity. On this basis there is absolutely no disagreement that this strengthening concerns Egypt, as well as any other Arab state. It also concerns Saudi Arabia itself.

AL-HAWADITH: But in the wake of the congressional vote on the AWACS deal President Reagan sent a letter to Menahem Begin saying that the United States was still committed to making Israel the superior military force in the area. So is there another consideration?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Let us first finish dealing with the first question. What also prompted us to support the deal was the American relations with moderate Arab states or, rather with all the Arab states. I say that this deal has become a symbol. There is to be either cooperation between the United States and these states in bolstering their strength or an American abandonment of bolstering their military capabilities. When such a matter becomes a symbol, it has to materialize or else it could provide indications that cooperation with the United States is not guaranteed and has no future.

This is where the importance of the deal lies. The U.S. President had to give Israel guarantees against this. We believe that the deal is directed not against Israel, but against foreign intervention.

AL-HAWADITH: Is Israel exempt from foreign intervention?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: I believe so and I regard it as exempt for a simple reason. When the Soviet Union asks to sit down with another great power, the United States, to discuss the Gulf, the Soviet Union is the thus imposing itself on the area and the area will be subjected to conflicts between the great powers. We are aware, to be realistic, that, no matter who has interests in the Arab Gulf area -- there is no doubt that the Western states, the United States and Japan, have such interests, as the Soviet Union does not yet need the area's oil -- when the Soviet Union demands a decisive say in the future of the area, this involves us needlessly in conflict between the superpowers.

AL-HAWADITH: Your statement that the Soviets do not need Gulf oil justifies the theory that the Soviets entered Afghanistan following the Islamic revolution in Iran to prevent this revolution from spreading to their country. If the Soviet Union is interfering in the Gulf, it is because some Gulf states are directly or indirectly asking that Soviet interests be taken into account -- such as Kuwait, for example.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: I do not interfere at all in any views put forward by any of the rulers in this area, but I must talk about our strategic views in this area -- that any upset in big power balance in this area will expose the whole area to unwanted conflict.

A retort to this could be that we have given facilities to the United States on our terrotiry in Ra's Banas, for example. But this too was to prevent and not to introduce conflict. This might not be clear, but when we say that the Soviet Union entered Afghanistan and is now 400 km from the Arab Gulf, this makes us ask how long can a great power remain so preponderant in this area when Western interests are unquestionably prevalent there.

AL-HAWADITH: But the United States is present in the area through the facilities given to it by some states.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: This is a meager presence. Were it a major presence, the Soviet Union would not have entered Afghanistan. This represents a lack of balance. When a balance of power is established, conflict is eliminated.

AL-HAWADITH: But some say that the Gulf area will inevitably be involved in conflict between the two superpowers, while you say that the American presence will prevent this conflict?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: If only you had noted what I said at the beginning. I said that the states of the area should shoulder the primary and momentous responsibility of developing their defensive capability in order to be able to play a part in defending themselves. Then comes American support, or the maintenance of balance in the area. This will remove conflict, as I said.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back to Egypt. We have heard that following As-Sadat's assassination you sent an envoy to the Soviet Union. Is this true or not?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: This is a mere rumor of a different kind.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you want to review your relations with the Soviet Union or not?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: We wish to extend a friendly hand to all the states of the world on the basis of equal relationship.

Meanwhile, we do not permit any power whatever to interfere in our internal affairs. What the Soviet Union did before President as-Sadat's assassination was tantamount to interference in our internal affairs. It is for this reason that Egypt took the measure it took at the time.

AL-HAWADITH: What happened?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: The [Soviet] diplomatic activities deviated from diplomatic rules in force at the time. Despite this, we hope that our relations with all states, including the Soviet Union, will be good relations on an equal footing.

AL-HAWADITH: Can you talk more plainly about Soviet diplomatic activity going beyond its limits?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: I believe that this was put before public opinion at home and abroad at the time, during my visit to Japan. It was announced and supported by photographs and documents.

AL-HAWADITH: That was why the ambassador was expelled?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: That was why the ambassador was expelled. I was why the ambassador was expelled. I always prefer attenuated phrases.

AL-HAWADITH; How did you become a successful politican and diplomat, and how did you combine being a military man -- especially when you were chief of general intelligence, which is most imposing -- with being a successful and skillful politician, as many would testify?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: By God, that is testimony in which I take pride, despite the fact that I do not regard myself as skillful but as carrying out my duty, no more and no less, in any position.

AL-HAWADITH: Before you were appointed foreign minister, several Egyptian foreign ministers had resigned because of the initiative and Camp David. Have you continued in this post because you are capable of shouldering such a responsibility, or is it because it is a duty you have to carry out?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Perhaps there is a quality which I, the former defense minister, and the Israeli ministers share, namely that we are all military men. A fighter can also extend a hand of friendship and cooperation. Perhaps it is this that has led to continuity, in addition to the fact that serving Egypt is the first reason and serving the Arab cause is also the first reason, so far as I am concerned.

AL-HAWADITH: Can we say that for the sake of serving Egypt, the rule in Egypt will be for former military men to become politicians?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: There is an erroneous opinion here in general. What is the difference between a military man and a civilian at a certain level of responsibility? Both rise to the level of responsibility of serving their country and its goals. A civilian and a military man are equal in this, and both must act on the level of the country and not on a personal level. My being a military man does not prevent me at all from assuming the task related to the state and its goals. I wish that this notion could be discarded. Lord Carrington was a major in the British Armed Forces. He then became defense secretary before becoming foreign secretary.

We also see that U.S. Secretary of State Haig was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and later became NATO commander and then secretary of state. Before that he was chairman of the board of directors of a company. Therefore, we wish that such a notion about military men would change, because all of us are called upon to serve our country whether we have military or civilian roots.

AL-HAWADITH; It appears that this is the time of the military roots?

Kamil Hasan 'Ali: It could be a conincidence. It could be due to the fact that strategic thinking must be combined with the political and economic aspects. The combination of these three aims might require some military qualities as well.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion about Amir Fahd's plan, and how does it differ from Camp David?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: The fact is that making Camp David or Amir Fahd's initiative a complementary process is basically wrong. Camp David stands on its own and it absolutely does not aim at determining the fate of the Palestinians but at ending the sufferings of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. It would be unreasonable not to give every chance to those living in the West Bank and Gaza to take charge of their own affairs. It is an injustice to leave them as they are. In relation to the Palestinian problem as a whole, under Camp David the problem is no longer one of refugees, as mentioned in Resolution 242. Camp David envisages resolving all aspects of the Palestinian problem. Therefore, it has added a great deal to Resolution 242. When the time comes after the transitional period of 3 to 5 years, the Palestinians and also the Jordanians would sit down with the three parties which signed Camp David to discuss the Palestinians' future. The Palestinians would be left to decide what they want for themselves.

AL-HAWADITH: What about Amir Fahd's initiative, which proposes the establishment of a Palestinian state?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Amir Fahd's initiative has positive aspects but it lacks dynamism: How will it get moving? Have all the parties concerned approved it or not? There are very many questions which must be answered before any alternative is put forward after Camp David.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not believe that Israel's rejection of Amir Fahd's initiative could affect the existing agreement between Egypt and Israel? For example, [Israel] could refuse to effect final withdrawal or to establish autonomy.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Never. As far as we are concerned, the Israeli-Egyptian treaty is being implemented right on schedule. Both Egypt and Israel have emphasized that the treaty will be carried out according to the timetable set for it and so will the normalization process, for example, which is another aspect of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The withdrawal too will be carried out on schedule.

There is a moral and not a time commitment related to autonomy. In other words, if we reach an agreement on autonomy before the withdrawal, that would be welcomed; if we do not, then we must diligently continue our work until we reach an agreement on autonomy after April 1982.

AL-HAWADITH: How can the Palestinians be persuaded to participate in the autonomy as long as all the mayors have denounced it and repeatedly said that their only legitimate representative is the PLO?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: We do not interfere in who is or is not the legitimate representative. We say that the PLO has a principal role. This is a fact, but within the context of ending the sufferings through autonomy, which is a different subject, we must achieve the principles that would govern autonomy. We must put this to the Palestinians at home. If they approve it, that will certainly be a constructive, positive step. The discussion of the Palestinian issue would then follow. We absolutely do not say that autonomy is the solution to the Palestinian problem; it is a step on the way.

MUBARAK SPEECH COMMEMORATES AS-SADAT'S DEATH

NC141230 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Speech delivered by President Husni Mubarak at a ceremony held at the National Democratic Party Central Committee hall in Cairo on 14 November to mark the 40th day following President as-Sadat's death -- live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of the merciful and compassionate God. Brother citizens, 40 days have passed since we had lost the hero. We lost him on the most glorious day -- the most glorious day of Egypt and the most glorious day of the hero. We lost him while all Egypt was around him -- the people and the army -- celebrating the victory for the sake of dignity; celebrating with strength for the sake of justice; celebrating with the sacrifice of soul and blood for the sake of peace; celebrating with the Egyptian man, who raised the head of his nation and restored its dignity and wrote the pages of its glory and strength.

It was the almighty God's will that the farewell celebration should be the last farewell. But people and their heroes do not know a last farewell. Heroes die in flesh; the beating of their hearts stops. This is the will of God. But heroes stir in all hearts undying memories. They leave in the pages of history examples to be followed and good deeds that light the path for generations and strengthen the determination of men, giving them confidence and hope to exert efforts and sweat to continue the march to the end.

Our covenant with him and with the people is to continue the march -- a covenant in which union will be renewed without farewells because it is a union for the accomplishment of what he had started and what he had bequeathed. It is a covenant of loyalty to the one who lived faithfully to his God, people and country; it is a covenant of giving to the one who gave without limit; it is a covenant of love to the one who called for love and the renunciation of hatred; it is a covenant of men to the most tenacious and courageous of men.

Brothers and sisters: I tell you with all frankness that I did not need to prepare this speech about the leader, commander and the hero. Had I extemporaneously expressed only a small portion of what my heart feels, I would not have been able to control my expressions in view of the multifaceted aspects of his extraordinary personality. He was a leader and vanguard, a fighter and peacemaker, bold with his wisdom, humble with his loftiness, mighty with his simplicity, compassionate with his anger, strong with his profound belief, fierce with all the compassion of fatherhood, laiden with the burdens of the oppressed and tired. But I preferred with all difficulty to put my thoughts down in these lines with a concentration that tired me. There is nothing more difficult to my heart than to suppress my emotions when talking about Anwar as-Sadat.

Thinkers have written a great deal about the qualities needed for leadership and their views have differed over the big question: Is a leader a maker of events or is he made by events? I presume that there is no argument or dispute -- and history now possesses the man -- that Anwar as-Sadat was a leader who made events, events which formed drastic turning points in the course of mankind toward a better life and the effect of which would extend to future generations.

After all, it is not strange that leaders who have their prominent role in the international scene have stated that As-Sadat was one of the greatest leaders in the 20th century.

Perhaps the hardship of the leadership that makes events is that it is ahead of its age in thought and decision. The prerequisites for real leadership are manifested in the ability for courageous struggle, whether by believing in an impossible dream or by breaking all barriers, crushing all obstacles, and confronting archaic ideas that are captive of the past, revolve in a vicious circle and blur correct and far-sighted vision.

Sharp and far-sighted vision was one of the main features of Anwar as-Sadat's leadership. It was a vision which at the first moment would seem like a hope which was difficult to fulfil or like an overflow of sweet imagination. However, in fact, it was a calculated vision, a considered risk and a big leap generated by true and unshakable faith and, deep experience in the roots of events and rare courage in decisionmaking.

Thus, if we wanted to analyze As-Sadat's leadership, we would find that it is based on four pillars: Faith, courage and daring, a far-sighted view of the future and the ability to overcome danger by experience and wisdom. All this stemmed from a basic and fundamental feature in the character of this leader, his strong affiliation to earth and mankind.

This affiliation began with the psychological formation of Anwar as-Sadat in early childhood. He listened to the poems the people composed to denounce the British occupation's crimes represented in the Dinshaway tragedy. The victims of oppression were simple hard-working farmers who were unjustly hanged on the gallows.

The soul of the young boy absorbed all the feelings of rebellion against oppression and of determination to rescue the holy soil from the filth of colonialism. These were the roots of his affiliation to the good earth watered by the blood of Egypt's farmers -- the martyrs of Dinshaway.

This connection drew the boy to Egypt's heritage, history and struggling people. It endowed him with a pure and sincere emotion and provided him with a deep spiritual diet in view of his religious upbringing. It prompted him to study. It planted in his heart the first seeds of courage and the will to confront. It made him experience Egyptian life with all its pain and hope. It inspired in him an early and correct vision, which enabled him to realize that the oppression of the blatant colonizer would only be deterred by the strength of Egypt's sons, who should defend their soil and prove their affiliation to Egypt.

It was with these deep roots that the youth proceeded to join the military college, which prepares a person for the highest posts of sacrifices and offerings for the sake of the homeland.

It is from this premise that we can understand two aspects of the youth of Anwar as-Sadat: The aspect of the soldier who prepares himself for the battle of destiny through strength of arms; and the aspect of the rebel citizen who actually lived the events, armed himself with experience, plunged to the depth of the Egyptian man, studied history, learned languages and reflected on affairs in the homeland day and night. It was thus that he developed in his structure the bravery of the fighter in the most honest battle he was waiting for. He was a fighter in the ranks of his country's army with arms in his hands. He also enriched his national struggle with the weapon of science responding to the pulse of the masses with all his mind and conscience. This is the first seed in producing the entity of the leader.

The ambition of the young Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to be ahead of his time, realize the dream of getting rid of British colonialism and strike the forces occupying the land in the quickest way -- these feelings which agitated in his heart took priority above the possibilities available to him. He therefore thought of the revolution and planned to strike the occupying forces when possessing nothing more than a strong will of insisting on challenging the foreign presence on the soil of his country. He did this when he was a member of the Signal Corps in the western desert after his graduation from military college. This will never softened. The British command dismissed him from the Egyptian Army but he did not give way or retreat. He was arrested by order of the British during the Second World War. This increased his firmness. He then stood in the dock before the Egyptian judiciary, which did him justice.

He left the cell of the prison to face the harshest sufferings in making a livelihood. With patience and prudence, he practiced the most difficult jobs and he obtained the livelihood of his family with the most honest and purest labor during the chill of the winter and the heat of the summer in deserted roads and remote villages. All this, however, did not affect for one instant his clear vision of the sublime aim. On the contrary, it increased his determination and prompted him to participate in a national struggle which challenged the occupation and resisted the strongest empire, where the sun never set.

Following this, his role came with the comrade of his struggle Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in the 23 July Revolution until it was his destiny to assume the trust with the heaviest internal and external burdens which could face the person with the first responsibility. He was again that Anwar as-Sadat who did not change in his youth, adolesence and maturity and who chose for himself his main duty of becoming a struggler for the sake of Egypt and a fighter for the sake of Egypt.

These were the pillars of his structure since his youth and adolesence, but with the passage of difficult days and great experiences they became firmer and their foundations extended to the furthest depths. By faith, bravery and courage, foresight into the future, ability to overcome the dangers with experience and wisdom and deep affiliation to the land and man -- by these pillars, his leadership and command went beyond Egypt to the great world stage.

If these were some of the components of Anwar as-Sadat's leadership, then the sacrifices of this unique leadership always depended on two fundamental factors in the formation of his unique personality. The first factor was pure Egyptianization [al-Misriyatu al-khalisatu] with all pride. The second was the adoption of the difficult decision in all courage and firmness.

Egypt of civilization; Egypt -- the heritage of 7,000 years; Egypt -- the land of the heavenly messages; Egypt -- the conqueror of the invaders; Egypt -- the 'Urabi revolution; Egypt of Mustafa Kamil and Muhammad Farid; Egypt -- the 1919 Revolution; Egypt -- the 23 July Revolution; Egypt -- the Revolution of 15 May; Egypt -- the leader of each struggle for the sake of a dignified life; Egypt -- free and master of its will and destiny; Egypt -- a handful of sand in Sinai -- everything that is Egypt is everything that was Anwar as-Sadat. His happiness and pain, his joy and sadness, his wakefulness and sleep, his hope and dream and love and affection were Egypt. It was for the sake of Egypt that he adopted the difficult decision; it was for the sake of Egypt that he said "No" and he said "Yes." He said "No" to the greatest world powers with all loftiness, with his head high in the sky. He said "Yes" to the simple man of Egypt who sought his aid. As-Sadat bowed his head to this man and listened to him with all love and affection.

Brothers and sisters: This was Anwar as-Sadat in a comprehensive expression -- the difficult decision for the sake of Egypt. When he assumed the trust of the first responsibility, the decision became more difficult because it was always a decision of destiny. However, he never hesitated to adopt the sound decision despite the risks and challenges. In more than one decision, he risked his life and placed his destiny in the hands of God. He was firm in his faith, confident and composed. This is the great lesson which we must learn in all our positions and on the various levels from the life of commander, leader and head of state -- Anwar as-Sadat.

During the 15 May Revolution, he used to sleep at night with his weapon next to his pillow ready for confrontation. He had no possibilities for confrontation other than his faith to rule with the supremacy of the law and respect the freedom and humanity of the Egyptian man.

In the October war decision, he was aware that he was writing the history of the entire region and was facing the challenge of to be or not to be. He was willing to be the first martyr.

He then told the armed forces commands his famous words: It is more honorable for us before Egypt's generations that we all should martyr after liberating one inch of Sinai rather than accept a life of humiliation compared to which death would be more honorable.

In the decision of the peace tour, he changed the fate of the Middle East, or rather the entire world. He turned over the criteria of international policy and defied a course that the region had become used to for 30 years to no avail. However, he introduced the electric shock that shook the whole world. Millions were confident that this decision constituted a greater danger to his life than the decision to make war.

In the decision to build democracy on the basis of a multiparty system, he thought the new experiment would face the greatest difficulties. He preferred to confront them with his person, thinking to protect the building.

Anwar as-Sadat embarked on all these serious and radical decisions without fear or dread because they were all decisions for the sake of Egypt, leading to the birth of a new dawn. In thinking about these decisions and planning them, he never took into consideration any danger threatening his position or life.

When he felt reassured that he had realized the dream of his youth, adolescence and maturity of liberating the land, that he had established the structure of democracy and that the state of institutions was capable of proceeding with firm steps toward the achievement of a dignified life for the man of Egypt -- when he felt reassured about all of this, he decided to relinquish his post after the completion of the total withdrawal. He spoke to me frankly about this and I objected. He told me very clearly: This is my decision. He, may God bless his soul, believed this was the easiest decision he had made in his life.

Brothers and sisters: I am not eulogizing Anwar as-Sadat. No eulogy will add something new to the words with which millions of people in the world have eulogized him or to what great leaders, presidents, writers and thinkers in the world have said in his favor.

I am only submitting to you some of the great footprints which Anwar as-Sadat has left for us and which define the landmarks of the road -- the road of building Egypt in the renaissance age -- the renaissance of man, his life, dignity, freedom, security, prosperity and peace. I accompanied him most of the hours of the day and the night. I was his vice president for 6 years. They were 6 full years which covered all spheres of national struggle and construction. I also accompanied him during the years that were spent in preparation for war. I also accompanied during all the moments of the immortal October epic. Yes, I was honored by God almighty who enabled me to be close to the hero of war and peace.

Words are not enough to pay homage to Anwar as-Sadat, even though God almighty has given the power of speech exclusively to mankind. Historians and thinkers will write hundreds of volumes for several years to come about this giant personality. However, I put on record that Anwar as-Sadat spoke only with one language. Both inside closed rooms with the great world leaders, and outside these rooms before the masses of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation. He used one language in awakening the spirit of work and construction. During the phase of preparing for war, I watched him moving from one position to another, invigorating courage, awakening the feelings of pride and dignity, and reassuring himself about the plans to win the battle with the minimum victims after the world closed its ears to his appeals for peace and after he exerted the greatest possible effort to spare Egypt the calamities of war.

The world, East and West, imagined that Egypt had become a dead body. Some expected it would remain dead for 50 years.

He made the war decision because no other decision remained for him to prove Egypt's existence and to teach the whole world that we seek peace from a position of strength and that we do not surrender to the logic of a humiliating fait accompli.

While secretly and indefatigably preparing for the immortal October epic, he was subjected to innuendo and defamation campaigns -- namely, that he was publicly calling for the establishment of justice but that he was secretly seeking a surrender and defeatist agreement. Egypt was also at that time subjected to a fierce psychological warfare that aimed at spreading a spirit of despair, defeat and loss of confidence so that we would be torn apart from within.

However, he did not pay attention to all this and rose above all these divisive obstacles. He buried in his heart many worries which could not break his courage. His main concern was the Egyptian man. He wanted victory with the minimum casualties. In planning for the battle, he relied on the Egyptian fighter who carries the weapon more than relying on the strength of the weapon. He believed in Egypt's man.

I also accompanied him in the years of peace -- following the conclusion of war and before and after the peace decision. I accompanied him to all sites of construction. His faith was deep and strong that Egypt's man is capable of building Egypt in the era of peace.

He gave all his thoughts, dreams, and will to the objective of development and construction and to the following of the developments of the century in the domains of industry and agriculture, education and literature and arts. He believed that Egypt's youth constitutes its strength and its guardians and the citadels of its new edifice. He used the only words which he cordially cherished; that is, my sons, in depicting them.

How many times did we hear him repeating his appeal: Egypt will be built only by the hands of Egypt's sons and by the mental faculties of Egypt's sons.

Our true tribute then to the memory of the hero, whose memory will never die, is work, work and work. It is the implementation of all the principles and concepts in which we believe. Our will is in our hands and no power has any guardianship over us. The decision is ours and will only be ours. National unity and patriotic union are our greatest and most important concerns. As I said in my speech opening the parliamentary session, Egypt belongs to all. Egypt belongs to all its sons. Egypt is not a society of a distinguished minority, of the select elite, of a class dictatorship or of secarianism.

Construction for the sake of further democracy and for achieving prosperity is the responsibility of all the citizens to whom Egypt has been bountiful. It is incumbent on all of us to embark on a serious competition, pervaded with honor and purity, to return this bountiful giving.

Progress toward peace until the end of the road will continue with all commitment because peace is an indivisible part of Egypt's integrated strategy for the sake of building.

Brothers and sisters: These are the milestones of the road -- clear and bright. This is the wide and long road built by the departed of Egypt and of all mankind -- Anwar as-Sadat.

The world's eyes, hearts and minds were turned toward Egypt following the perpetration of the hideous and pugnacious crime. The world, which felt the weight of As-Sadat, sensed the heavy loss that had befallen Egypt. There were doubts and fears that this crime would endanger the causes for which As-Sadat had lived.

Egypt proved to the whole world that the state of institutions, which had been entrenched by the great departed, was no state of slogans which would be dissipated in the welter of echoes. On the contrary, this state of institutions proved to be a firm and strong reality. Through this reality, the constitutional transition took place in a manner more magnificent and precise than that in which transitions occur in the oldest democracies.

The world now again turns its eyes toward Egypt with all due respect to the ancient character of Egypt's people and with the recognition of the capabilities of this ancient people, of their solidity and of their cultural awakening while they are confronting the most colossal tasks.

Forty days following our loss of the commander and leader, I now say that I am fully confident that all hands and minds will come forward with all the giving, faithfulness and endurance they can offer.

Ahead of us there is only a difficult road of hard work. This is what Anwar as-Sadat had chosen as his lifestyle. Even more, God almighty has so willed that he should be martyred in our presence in the most difficult way, which broke our hearts and grieved our souls.

It is imperative for us to surmount the greatest difficulties. It is incumbent on us to sweat twofold in the most honorable work. It is imperative for us to pool the maximum degree of learning, thought and creativity to make the road short.

Brothers and sisters: If we recall in our memory the recent period which preceded our loss of Anwar as-Sadat, what do we see? Stern moves were being made to combat the destructive sectarian sedition and to confront this subversion of minds and hearts in a decisive and categorical way. As-Sadat then inaugurated a new factory followed by his surveying of a new site of land. He then inaugurated a new city. Those were As-Sadat's battles and these are our battles which we wage to build our country in the vast expanses of democracy, security and safety.

It remains for me only to say a word about Anwar as-Sadat, the man and epitome of ethics. He had a compassionate heart which never knew rancor, even against those who had borne hatred against him and who had sought to inflict evil upon him. His was the heart of a human being who would be angered, but who would not avenge himself; who would be emotional, but who would not react to emotion. He always abided by his serene call: Crush rancor, chase it and chastise it. Cleanse your hearts of this epidemic. His was the heart of the father who never permitted himself to harm any citizen's own livelihood and that of his family, even if the supremacy of the law dictated that this citizen's freedom be restricted. He told us frequently: Rise above all acts of pettiness so, through you, Egypt can be elevated. Be gallant in all your actions and decisions so that Egypt will be big through you.

In addition to all the burdens, his main concern was that the social insurance umbrella should be expanded to protect every old, disabled and needy person. As-Sadat did not hesitate to contribute all the revenues he obtained from his universal book "In Search of an Identity" and from the Nobel Peace Prize to the building of new houses for the sons of his village. The features of his face used to become filled with eternal, universal happiness whenever he received news of an achievement doing justice to the helpless and the oppressed, or which restored the right of a powerless or deprived person.

We implore God to bestow his mercy on our great departed who is a loss for Egypt, Islam, Arabism, the world and mankind. We invoke mercy for him from the most merciful and implore him to rest his soul in his paradise, satisfied with what it offered with all the tolerance of the faith and the acceptance of the faithful. We implore God almighty to grant us more faith, self-confidence, and good intention in order that we may discharge the trust and proceed toward the most honorable goal in the most honorable way. God's peace and blessings be with you.

ISRAELI PRESIDENT NAVON ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC170921 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon and his wife arrived in Cairo this morning. They are on a short visit, to last several hours, to the Arab Republic of Egypt during which they will express their condolences to the family of the late President Anwar as-Sadat on the 40th day after his martyrdom.

The Israeli president was received by First Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of Industry Taha Zaki, Minister of State Albert Salamah, and the Israeli ambassador in Cairo.

CAIRO RADIO URGES CONTINUATION OF AUTONOMY TALKS

NC131425 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Nov 81

['Usabah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "Peace Is a Strategic Goal, Not a Tactical Plan"]

[Text] Egypt, the United States and Israel have affirmed their determination to bring the Palestinian autonomy negotiations to a successful conclusion. The three states have also affirmed their adherence to the Camp David [framework as] being the sole agreed course that can be applied to establish peace in the Middle East. Nevertheless, the differences that remain between Egypt and Israel on some principal points prevented the issuance of a declaration of principles, which will contribute toward a final agreement regarding full autonomy for the Palestinians and defining the practical arrangements for the transitional period.

However, the three sides have agreed that the work will continue at the experts level to achieve progress through which the remaining differences can be further defined and tackled. It was apparent from the discussions that the gap between the Egyptian and the Israeli stands was centered on the question of powers and responsibilities to be given to the elected Palestinian authority. In other words, it is the problem of the so-called legal structure of the jurisdictions and the responsibilities of the elected authority.

Since the three sides have affirmed their adherence to the Camp David framework, it is clear that this requires them to correctly interpret this framework and to abide by its provisions and spirit and by the goal for which it was formulated. Camp David is not limited to achieving peace between Egypt and Israel, rather it is for all the peoples in the region, including the Palestinian people.

The peace, as far as the Palestinian people are concerned, in accordance with the correct interpretation of Camp David and in abidance with the spirit and provisions of Camp David, means the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their right to an independent and sovereign homeland. If the Palestinian people cannot join the negotiations in this phase they are entitled, in our opinion, to seek whatever gives them confidence in these negotiations and in the possibility that these negotiations can achieve their aspirations and objectives. The Palestinian people are entitled to find from the Israeli authorities the arrangements that will bring about this confidence. They have also the right to say that the current measures adopted by the Israeli authorities are inconsistent with the desired climate to encourage them to take part in the future in the peace process.

The policy of continuing to set up settlements and the suppression of Palestinians in the West Bank and the closure of the colleges there will not convince the Palestinians of the usefulness of the negotiations. It is not so easy for the Palestinian people to be convinced that Israel is entitled to set up its capital in an occupied territory. East Jerusalem is an occupied Arab territory similar to other Arab territory occupied in 1967.

Nevertheless, the peace process will not stop. The Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli sides have affirmed their insistence on maintaining the negotiations in spite of any differences, obstacles or difficulties which may cause a pause.

Israel radio reported in its newscast last night, following the end of the final round of the negotiations, that the discussions have failed. We do not agree with the Israeli radio. We know that merely realizing and defining the points of differences is progress on the road to tackle these differences. We are determined to continue with the peaceful negotiations and to complete the peace process in accordance with the Camp David framework. We believe that the goal of the negotiations is not just achieving tactical results or solving an internal problem for either side, but rather the objective of the negotiations is a great strategic goal represented in the establishement of a comprehensive and just peace for all the peoples in the Middle East.

GHALI WELCOMES ARAB DETENTE, WITH CONDITIONS

JN141422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 14 Nov (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has announced that Egypt welcomes the return of Arab countries on condition these countries understand that Egypt will continue implementing the provisions of the peace treaty with Israel and will continue normal relations with it.

In a statement to the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Ghali said popular relations between Egypt and the Arab countries have been excellent over the past few years, as seen by the fact that there are more than 2 million Egyptian experts working in the Arab world and that there are thousands of students studying in Egyptian institutes and universities. Moreover, millions of Arab dollars have been invested in Egyptian projects and there are cultural contacts between the Egyptian people and the other Arab peoples.

In his statement to the weekly magazine published in its 16 November issue Ghali explained that on the official and diplomatic level, Egypt will welcome any Arab initiative provided it takes into consideration that Egypt will continue to normalize its relations with Israel. He added that he has no knowledge of what is being reiterated about the existence of a mediation effort by more than one Arab side, particularly the Gulf states, to bring about an Egyptian-Arab rapprochement.

Dr Ghali welcomed any new initiative for peace in the Middle East, including Prince Fahd's plan, on the condition that it is approved by the parties concerned, primarily Israel and the United States [words indistinct]. He added: As long as the parties concerned in the issue have not approved the new plan, Egypt will continue to operate within the framework of Camp David and the peace treaty until comprehensive peace is achieved.

On Egyptian-Soviet relations and the Soviet Union's role in solving the crisis [passage indistinct].

Dr Ghali explained that [words indistinct] a Palestinian entity or provisional government or Palestinian (?apparatus). This Palestinian entity will negotiate the details of the final solution of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Egyptian and U.S. mission is an interim and preparatory one that has not yet been realized.

Ghali said that elections will not be held except with the PLO's approval. In the interview held during his visit to Paris to attend the French-African summit conference, Ghali added that Egyptian-French relations are excellent on the popular and official levels and that President Mitterrand expressed a desire to meet [words indistinct].

PRESIDENTIAL AIDE HIJAZI VIEWS ECONOMIC TASKS

PM101039 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Nov 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Cairo bureau report: "First Interview With Mubarak's New Adviser; Hijazi says: Hesitancy in Economic Decisions Must End; Arab Boycott Affected Open-Door Policy"]

[Text] Cairo -- Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi, who was appointed adviser to Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak yesterday, has given his first comprehensive interview since he left the premiership several years ago. In an interview granted to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Hijazi called for an end to hesitancy in economic decisions. He said that this is one of the things that must be resolved. He admitted that the Arab boycott has affected the open-door economic policy in Egypt.

On assuming the premiership in 1974 Dr Hijazi was the first to say that what Egypt wanted was an open-door production policy, not an open-door consumption policy. Six years later new President Mubarak came to emphasize this idea and to call for the rectification of Egypt's open-door economic policy.

At the outset of his interview Dr Hijazi explained the importance of an open-door production policy to the Egyptian economy during the present phase. He said that he is preparing a basic foundation for a national strategy on the grounds that the economy of progress and prosperity and indeed the economy of abundance must depend on the people's ability to mobilize all available and possible resources to bolster the production movement in the country. It has therefore become necessary to concentrate the mind and work on certain sectors of the Egyptian national economy, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture, petroleum and mining, on the grounds that these are principal sectors on which we must concentrate. To these can be added the tourist industry as one of the elements of production.

As to the extent to which a suitable atmosphere has been created for attracting investors and investments to Egypt, Dr Hijazi said that a good part of the prerequisites for a suitable atmosphere have been accomplished. The fact that Egyptians are investing their capital is proof of this. He said that 67 percent of the capital that has come to Egypt and has been invested in various fields is Egyptian capital. As long as the Egyptians are reassured, this will attract Arab and foreign capital. Meanwhile, however, he called for a larger part of the surplus of the financial resources -- whether they come from Egyptian transers [from abroad], oil or the Suez canal -- to be allocated for investment in production according to specific priorities.

Dr Hijazi attributed the reasons precluding other states' participation in the open-door policy to bureaucracy, lack of meticulous study of projects and failure to set priorities for the projects required by the Egyptian economy.

Replying to a question on the effect of the Arab boycott on the open-door economic policy in Egypt, Dr Hijazi said:

The Arab capital which entered Egypt in 1973 and 1974 was less than expected and was concentrated in real estate projects and banks. There is no doubt that it partially solved the housing problem in Egypt -- even though it was not directed to popular housing, which is more urgent. It can be said that the political situation which followed played a part in checking the flow of these funds. Therefore, it can be said that the Arab boycott has definitely affected the open-door policy. However, this was partially compensated by the loans and funds which came from America and the European market.

As to what effect President As-Sadat's assassination could have on the open-door policy, Dr Hijazi said that President Mubarak has constantly emphasized the continuation of the open-door policy on the basis of mobilizing all human and material forces for production. The same applies to the process of attracting the money market, which was one of the aims. Since economic stability must be accompanied by political stability, there is no doubt that the steps which the new president is now taking to avoid escalating the conflict between Egypt and the Arab states will lead to an honorable economic stability. What is required from the Arabs at present is initiatives to repair the Arab ranks.

On his views about the features of the coming phase, Dr Hijazi expressed optimism but emphasized the need to review certain maters, including Egyptian foreign trade policy to check the balance of trade deficit by diversifying trade and increasing exports, and by not depending on oil alone but by also concentrating on agricultrual and industrial production.

On the subsidy the government is bearing to preserve the stability of the main consumer goods, the Egyptian official stressed the seriousness of this problem with the mounting burden of imports on the Egyptian economy. He said: This requires a serious and vigilant awareness of the relationship of consumption growth and population growth and the relationship between these two factors and two main things: How much can be produce to reduce imports, and how can we manage to import at the lower possible cost and consequently achieve the balance we seek? There is another important point with regard to the future. This point is that hesitancy in making economic decisions is a serious matter and so is the making of many successive decisions, particulary in certain fields and expecially with regard to currency policy. No one can ever imagine a foreign, Arab or even an Egyptian investor coming to Egypt to set up a project, a factory or a farm when from day to day he finds laws changing and individual decisions being made. This matter must be resolved.

AL-AHRAM: IRAQ EXPELS 170 EGYPTIANS TO TURKEY

NC062239 Cario MENA in Arabic 2158 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) -- In its 7 November edition AL-AHRAM reports that Iraqi authorities have deported 170 Egyptians who worked in Iraq and sent them by bus to Istanbul.

The paper says that Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din held an urgent contact with Aviation Minister Jamal an-Nazir and asked him to arrange for the transporation of these Egyptians to Cairo. Egyptair has a Boeing 707 ready for this purpose awaiting word to take off for Istanbul.

The paper adds that Aviation Ministry First Secretary Dr Fu'ad Mursi has asked the Foreign Ministry to try to obtain the permits required so the plane can land in Turkey and pass through Cypriot airspace. The plane will take off as soon as the two requisite permits are obtained. The paper says that the Iraqi authorities will deport another 170 Egyptians in the same way to Turkey next Wednesday. The necessary measures will also be taken to transport them to Cairo from Istanbul.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 524

JN161741 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Communique No 524 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant armed forces of Iraq and the Arab nation continued to strike at the forces of the ignorant racist Persians in the theater of operations last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Nowsud area, killing 19 and destroying 1 vehicle and 3 guns.
B. A force of our valiant forward units raided enemy positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, forcing the enemy to retreat after sustaining two dead and two armored personnel carriers, one excavator and one observation post destroyed. Two stockpiles of hardware were burned.
C. Five were killed and two vehicles, one laden with hardware and the other carrier personnel, and four stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan area.
D. Five were killed and one vehicle carrying personnel and two observation posts were destroyed in Mimak opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Four were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Dezful area.
F. One vehicle, one gun and two observation posts were destroyed in the Shush area.
G. With daring and valor, our valiant eagles continued their successful raids on the enemy's targets in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits, before returning safely to base.
H. This morning in a dogfight our planes shot down an enemy F-14 fighter plane in the southern sector. The plane was seen falling ablaze and later exploded. Our planes returned safely to base.
I. With outstanding valor, our helicopters today pounded enemy concentrations and armored cars in the southern sector of the theater of operations, destroying four tanks, three vehicles and one armored personnel carrier before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 35 killed and 3 armored personnel carriers, 8 vehicles, 4 guns, 1 excavator, 6 stockpiles of hardware, 6 observation posts and 4 tanks destroyed. One fighter plane was downed.

II. Our losses: Seventeen martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 November 1981

INA REFUTES IRANIAN OFFICIAL'S CLAIMS ON LOSSES

JN161918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Nov (INA) -- The INA political commentator has stated the following: An Iranian official has made deplorable statements similar to other desperate propaganda campaigns on the war, which have been persistently launched by Iranian officials.

The so-called Mas'ud Jazaeri, the spokesman of the revolutionary guards, has given in a press conference figures about alleged losses inflicted by the Iraqi Army in the just war against the racist Persians. These figures clearly show the illusions entertained and mistakes committed which continue to be entertained and committed by Persian officials. The Iranian official claimed that the Iranian forces have wiped out 50 percent of the Iraqi Army and destroyed 5 military divisions, 45 percent of the Ba'thist forces and 70 percent of the Iraqi Air Force.

Were these figures true or even partly true, the Iranian Army would be now facing ghosts. Never in history could an army, half of whose troops had been wiped out, ever have remained steadfast and in control of the battlefield for 15 months nor could its fighter planes have dropped bombs on the defeated Iranian troops.

Yesterday, our pilots saw rising tongues of fire as a result of the concentrated strafing by their planes, which were flying in the enemy's airspace. Our ground forces on the forward points of the southern front heard cries for help from enemy personnel as a result of the shelling.

It is very simple to observe the contradiction in the Iranian official's statements. Jazaeri, after having been assured that his lies were transmitted by PARS, said that 35,000 Iraqi soldiers have been either killed or wounded since the beginning of the war. We ask him: Where is half of the army and where are the five divisions? If this petty official is ignorant of figures, this is not anything new because those who are in power in Iran are more ignorant than he.

ATH-THAWRAH DENOUNCES BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

JN161339 Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Nov (INA) -- The Iraqi daily ATH-THAWRAH today described the Bright Star 82 manoeuvres in Egypt as a dangerous turning point in American longstanding conspiracies against the Arab security, plight and future.

In a commentary on the subject, the daily said that the manoeuvres were neither isolated from the Camp David accords nor the implications after the conclusion of the U.S.-Zionist strategic cooperation alliance nor from subsequent developments after the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat. Those manoeuvres constitute a flagrant violation of the Arab national security and of the basic national behaviour which the Arabs must adhere to...they are also a blatant aggressive act against the Arab nation and the sentiments of the Arab people, the daily organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party said.

The Bright Star 82 manoeuvres were yet another part of continued American military and political acts in the Arab region particularly after the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force and the intensification of U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean, Red Sea and the Indian Ocean as well as in nearby waters whether in the form of fleets or in the form of permanent or temporary bases. It warned that the manoeuvres were a prelude to dangerous political and military developments. Such American acts in expanding the circle of its allies might encourage the creation of counter alliances ATH-THAWRAH said.

One of the most tangible risks of the American manoeuvres and military presence in the region lies in the fact that it is the first practical military experiment embarked upon by the United States in the heart of the Arab nation to test its actual capacity in protecting its imperialistic interests and to protect the security of the Zionist entity and its presence in the region, the daily pointed out.

In conclusion, the daily called for the condemnation and rejection of the manoeuvres as well as all surrendering and capitulationist policies that accompany the military exercise.

ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

Peace Council Messages

JN151530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) -- The National Council for Peace and Solidarity in Iraq has declared its solidarity with the Cuban people and their steadfast leadership in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist challenges which are aimed against the people's will and their right to freedom, stability and peace.

In a message to Elena Gil Izquierdo, president of the Cuban movement for the peace and sovereignty of the peoples, Dr 'Isam 'Abd 'Ali, the council's deputy secretary general, urged all forces of liberation and democracy as well as peace committees in the world to firmly crush the imperialist and Zionist designs.

The message reiterated that the imperialist onslaught is affecting vast areas of the world, extending from the Caribbean Sea up to the Arab area. The Arab area is witnessing a U.S. aggression in coordination with the defeatist regimes and the Zionist entity which constitutes an aggressive U.S. base in the Middle East.

The message explained that the forces of imperialism and their Zionist ally are trying to impose their designs, which have assumed different forms of terrorism and aggression, against the peoples' will and right to live in peace, freedom and security.

Dr 'Isam 'Abd ' Ali has sent another message to the world peace council and national peace committees in the world to play their effective role in confronting the imperialist aggression and the Zionist forces.

Friendship Society Message

JN171044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) -- The Iraqi-Cuban Friendship Society has expressed full support for the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. provocations and harassment.

In a message sent today to Dr Levi Farah, chairman of the Cuban-Iraqi Friendship Society, Sabah Salman, the chairman of the society, denounced the hostile U.S. onslaught against the friendly Cuban people. He asserted that the United States views the Cuban revolution as a threat to its vital imperialist interests and is resorting to all means to repulse and create obstacles and difficulties for the revolution.

Salman expressed full confidence in the triumph of the Cuban people over all the confrontations fabricated by the United States to obstruct their march. He also hailed the relations of joint cooperation between Iraq and Cuba under the leadership of Presidents Saddam Husayn and Fidel Castro.

CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 9 NOV

JN091821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) -- CSSR Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina arrived here tonight heading a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The CSSR minister will hold talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral cooperation and the means to develop this cooperation.

Interior Ministers Hold Talks

JN101248 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) -- Sa'dun Shakir, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, met here today with CSSR Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina and the members of his delegation. The discussion during this meeting dealt with aspects of cooperation and issues of mutual concern to the interior ministries in both friendly countries, as well as with expansion of fields of cooperation. The Iraqi interior minister praised Iraqi-Czechoslovak relations in all fields and Czechoslovakia's stand on crucial Arab issues.

Obzina Confers With Ramadan

JN101750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramada, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received here today CSSR Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina and the members of his delegation. During the meeting Ramadan received a written message from CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal dealing with the strong relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Ramadan expressed his pleasure at the CSSR delegation's visit to Iraq, adding that the visit embodies the strong ties of friendship between the two countries and stressing the importance of the exchange of visits among the Iraqi and CSSR officials. Ramadan briefed the CSSR delegation on the building and development process in Iraq despite the war, pointing out that this shows the soundness of the revolution's course.

Obzina reiterated his country's desire to develop relations of cooperation with Iraq, highly praising Iraq's stands and endeavors for solving the conflict with Iran through peaceful means. He added that his country supports Iraq's peaceful endeavors which contribute to strengthening the anti-imperialist colonialist front.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the means to develop the relations between the two countries and the means to expand their bilateral cooperation.

President Receives Obzina

JN102055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) -- This evening, President Saddam Husayn received CSSR Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina. Obzina conveyed to President Saddam Husayn greetings from CSSR President Gustav Husak and wishes for progress and development to the Iraqi people and government from the Czechoslovak Government and people. Obzina presented to President Saddam Husayn a token gift from the CSSR president in appreciation for the strong relations that exist between the two friendly countries.

Obzina Departs 14 Nov

JN141202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) -- Jaromir Obzina, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and interior minister, ended a 6-day visit to Iraq and left for home today.

In a statement to INA, he added that a protocol was signed between the interior ministries of the two fraternal countries on pursuing cooperation in all spheres to strengthen bilateral relations.

PRIME MINISTER BADRAN'S STATEMENT ON U.S. VISIT

JN161754 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has said that His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States was successful and positive. During the visit, he said, his majesty underlined the Arab principles and ideas about solving the Middle East crisis based on total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian's national legitimate rights as well as their right to self-determination and the establishment of their Palestinian state on the soil of their homeland.

Speaking at today's session of the National Consultative Council, which was chaired by the acting Speaker Kamal ad-Dajani and attended by the ministers, the prime minister said: His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States was preceded by visits to fraternal Arab states. He visited Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman. He also met with Saudi Crown Prince His Highness Prince Fahd in London. During these visits, views were exchanged on the Palestinian cause, the forthcoming Arab summit conference and King Husayn's visit to the United States. The prime minister added that on his way to the United States, His Majesty King Husayn met with the British prime minister and foreign minister and stressed the importance of the European role in this stage -- a role we believe has positively developed in favor of our cause, particularly since Britain is presiding over the European group this year.

He said that King Husayn's visit to Washington was characterized by the fact that the U.S. administration, led by President Reagan, was open-minded and receptive of all ideas and principles submitted by King Husayn, particularly in comparison to some previous visits. He said that the king explained to President Reagan the developments of the Palestinian cause since the beginning and reviewed the continuous Israeli attacks on the Arab nation since the establishment of the Israeli entity. He added that the king stressed to President Reagan that if the world wished to see a real peace established in this region, it should force Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognize the Palestinian's legitimate rights.

Badran added: His majesty drew the new U.S. administration's attention to the dangers of Israeli expansionist acts on peace in the region. Talking about the Israeli plan for a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, his majesty said: Jordan considers this canal an aggression against Jordanian sovereignty and a confirmation of the continuing Israeli expansionist and aggressive policy as well as an evidence of the falsehood of Israeli claims that it is searching for peace. His majesty added that the implementation of this project will take several years and five nuclear reactors will be set up on this canal without being subjected to international control.

The prime minister added that His Majesty King Husayn met with the members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate and delivered two speeches to these two bodies. He also delivered an important speech in Los Angeles. The audience, which represented high U.S. political levels, showed deep understanding and noticeable acceptance of the concepts submitted by the king. The prime minister added: His Majesty King Husayn stressed to the U.S. administration that the PLO should be addressed directly and that it would be unreasonable to abstain from addressing the principal and basic side to the issue. He said that the Palestinians exist and have rights and causes. Moreover, the PLO is their sole legitimate representative. In the search for peace it is inadmissible to ignore the PLO. No positive steps toward the attainment of peace can be reached if the PLO continues to be ignored. His majesty said that every Arab leader will refuse to talk on behalf of the PLO and the Palestinians. He went on to say: We help, support and have a basic role to play, but the owners of land, rights and self-determination have their recognized representative even at international forums and bodies. This is the PLO, which should be the one addressed.

After this statement, the prime minister answered the members' questions. Asked about the Jordanian arms deal with the Soviet Union, the prime minister said: Jordan has concluded an arms deal with the Soviet Union and an agreement was reached during His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to Moscow. A Jordanian military delegation went to Moscow to complete the details of the deal. This is a good deal and Jordan urgently needs it.

The prime minister added that the traditional suppliers of arms to Jordan were not happy with this deal. He pointed out that American officials informed His Majesty King Husayn that this deal might affect other U.S. arms deals to Jordan when the Senate votes on its approval. He stated that His Majesty King Husayn's reply was clear; namely, that when we requested sophisticated U.S. arms we found all the doors closed. Thus, when we could not get such arms from the traditional suppliers, we resorted to the Soviet Union, which supplied us with these arms at suitable prices. His Majesty pointed out that whatever its source may be, any weapon becomes a completely Jordanian weapon once it is in the hands of the Jordanian forces.

Answering another question, the prime minister said: Jordan asked the United States to be neutral to be able to solve the Palestinian issue. During the past 4 years, and as His Majesty King Husayn stated, the U.S. trend has been biased to Israel. If Washington wants to play a major role in the region, it has to restore balance to its policy.

Replying to a question about discussion in Washington of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the prime minister said: All aspects of the Iraqi-Iranian war were discussed. King Husayn clarified the Jordanian view, pointing out that the war would not have gone on until now had there been a unified Arab stand and if Israel had not been supplying Iran with arms.

King Husayn also asserted during his meetings that the Iraqi leadership, people and army will continue the war and will not stop until the Arab Iraqi rights on the Arab nation's eastern flank are attained, rights which are legitimate and recognized.

In reply to a question on the Saudi initiative, the prime minister said: His Highness the Saudi crown prince told His Majesty King Husayn during their meeting in London that the Saudi initiative is inspired by the Arab summit and UN resolutions, adding that it will be proposed at the Fes summit conference.

The prime minister added that European states support the eight points comprised by the Saudi initiative and consider this initiative as a step toward achieving peace.

Answering another question on the dangers to the region, he said: The only real danger threatening our existence and entity is that of the Israeli occupation.

Replying to a question by a National Consultative Council member, the prime minister said that His Majesty King Husayn's talks with the U.S. administration did not touch on the U.S. aid or supplying the armed forces with U.S. arms. Rather, he pointed out, His Majesty King Husayn stated: I did not come here to discuss Jordanian requests but to restore balance to U.S. policy, which is biased toward Israel. The prime minister stated that political action is mobile and continuous, which is why the Arab nation must continue to exert efforts and move in the international arena.

He pointed out that in all his answers, discussions and meetings, His Majesty King Husayn proceeded from the premise of the principles of Jordan's policy on the Palestinian issue. He added: King Husayn corroborated all ideas and principles with detailed maps, showing the continuous Israeli attacks and exposing the settlement policy; namely the construction and spread of settlements all over occupied Arab territories.

His majesty stated that Israeli policy is based on continuous aggression, adding that Israel went beyond Palestine and occupied Arab territories belonging to Syria and Egypt.

The prime minister asserted that the Camp David accords did not deal with the crux of the matter. The Palestinian cause and legitimate Palestinian rights. Rather, he pointed out, these accords dealt with a secondary issue: Sinai.

At the end of the session Mudar Badran declared that Jordan will acquaint Arab leaders with the complete picture during the Arab summit conference in Fes.

Then, on behalf of the National Consultative Council, Kamal ad-Dajani, the acting speaker, thanked the prime minister for his clear and sincere talk, praising the efforts of his Majesty King Husayn and his delegation, which had positive results. He added that we hope these positive results change the U.S. view on the major issue.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

JN161949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Tahir Hikmat, member of the Jordanian Intenational Affairs Committee, left for Washington today to attend the second conference of the International Affairs Society slated to be held on 19 November in cooperation with Georgetown University under the slogan "A Better Understanding Among World People." The Jordanian delegation's visit to Washington is of special importanct it is part of a new effort being added to Arab and Jordanian efforts in the U.S. arena to create a basic change in the U.S. concept of area issues.

The Jordanian delegation to the conference comprises Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, 'Alia Director General 'Ali Ghandur and Budget Bureau Director Dr Hisham ad-Dabbas, who are currently in the United States. A number of Jordanian figures and several Arab intellectuals will attend the conference.

MOROCCAN ENVOY MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES

JN161250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Ahmed Reda Guedira, envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, left Amman at noon today at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan. In a statement of PETRA, Guedira said his visit took place at the instructions of His Majesty King Hassan II and that he met with Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and handed him a message to His Majesty King Husayn from His Majesty King Hassan II. The message contains the Moroccan king's invitation to His Majesty King Husayn to attend the 12th Arab summit conference to be held in Fes.

Guedira added that he and Crown Prince Hasan discussed in detail the Arab summit conference and the topics listed on the agenda. He said that his highness is very well acquainted with all the issues and problems that are facing the Arab nation in all aspects. He added that Jordan's participation at the Arab summit will contribute positively and effectively to the conference. Guedira expressed the hope that all Arab countries will be capable of overcoming marginal differences, unite their ranks and confront their basic problems in a better and unified manner.

He was seen off at the airport by the chief chamberlain, His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; the Moroccan charge d'affair's in Amman; and high ranking officials.

LEBANESE PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 16 Nov

JN162140 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation representing the Lebanese Socialist Democratic Party, which is headed by Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Amman tonight on a visit of several days to Jordan. Munir Hamdan, the head of the delegation, said that the visit is part of a tour of Arab countries to discuss the issue of southern Lebanon and the repeated Israeli attacks on civilians there. He said the issue of southern Lebanon, which emerged as a result of a plot against Lebanon is a pan-Arab issue and that curbing the arrogant Israeli enemy is a pan-Arab duty.

He added that the delegation has chosen this time to explain the issue of southern Lebanon, since the Arab summit conference will be held in Fes on 25 November.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RECEIVES SWEDISH OFFICIAL

JN151921 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, this evening received Lefland, Swedish deputy foreign minister, who gave his highness a message addressed to His Majesty King Husayn from His Majesty Carl Gustaf. The message deals with issues of mutual concern, bilateral relations and with means to strengthen joint cooperation.

His highness the regent proposed the formation of a Jordanian-Swedish committee to study issues of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of development.

The meeting was attended by Swedish delegation members and the Foreign Ministry secretary general.

Lefland Interviewed

JN161323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Leif Lefland, Swedish deputy foreign minister, has stated that his meeting with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, was positive and fruitful and has opened the door wide to Jordanian-Swedish relations on all levels.

In an interview with PETRA, the Swedish official said he had conveyed a message to His Majesty King Husayn from His Majesty Carl Gustaf on several issues of interest to both countries, on bilateral relations and on ways of promoting bilateral cooperation. He said that his highness had proposed the formation of a Jordanian-Swedish committee for the study of cooperation in agriculture, economy and tourism and for the promotion of tourism, particularly as Jordan possesses great tourist capabilities.

Lefland said his visit to Jordan and the Arab region is part of a tour to become acquainted with the latest developments in the Middle East, the viewpoints of the governments of these countries, their concept of a solution that may lead to a just and lasting peace in the region and the role that Sweden can play in consolidating such a peace.

He said the Swedish viewpoint is fully identical to the Jordanian Government with respect to the Middle East issue, as Sweden had reiterated the need for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the right of the countries in this region to live in security and peace.

He added that Sweden has no solutions but can play an important role, through the United Nations, in establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He added: We are also ready to place the Swedish Army at the service of the United Nations in event UN forces are stationed in the region to put an end to the constant dispute between the Arab countries and Israel.

Lefland concluded that the Swedish Government and people hope that bilateral relations will be strengthened, particularly after the inauguration of the Swedish embassy in Amman yesterday. He expressed hope that Sweden will play a new role in the Arab region in future economic, political and development spheres.

Lefland Leaves

JN161921 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Leif Lefland, Swedish deputy foreign minister, left Amman at noon today following a 3-day visit to Jordan.

UK ENVOY MONDAY MORNING INTERVIEW ON MIDEAST

NC141830 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 9-15 Nov 81 pp 48-54

[By Claude Khuri]

[Excerpts] The British ambassador in Beirut, David Roberts, said last week that the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli Camp David peace process "is finished, more or less," and that the European Economic Community would now try to develop a new process by "synthesizing" its Venice Declaration and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace formula.

Ambassador Roberts made the statement in a private interview with MONDAY MORNING, in response to Arab charges that the proposed participation of four EEC countries in the Sinai peace-keeping force would shore up the Camp David agreements.

The following is the full text of the interview:

[Question] Are we to assume that the British decision to participate in the Sinai force is final? If so, would you explain the reasoning that went into this decision?

[Answer] No final decision has been taken so far. If we decide to participate in the Sinai force, the reasons will be that:

First, the Security Council Resolution 242 calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories. We support the withdrawal from Sinai and look forward to further withdrawal from all other occupied territories.

Second, the position of the United States if crucial in any attempt to promote negotiations for a comprehensive settlement. The Europeans will be strong advocates for negotiations based on just principles if our links with the Americans are not severely strained. This is a particularly important point as regards involvement of the PLO in negotiations.

Above all, we do not want to given any pretext for non-withdrawal from the occupied territories, and therefore we would like to think that although this is a small step towards peace towards to which Israel is now committed, we ought to build on it.

Speaking personally, I find it hard to understand how anyone could object to an action which will guarantee the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory. Anything that stopped withdrawal from Sinai would, I should have thought, be adverse to Arab interests.

[Question] Does this mean that the four EEC states which are considering participation in the Sinai force are doing so in the hope of persuading Israel to withdraw from the rest of the Arab territory under its occupation?

[Answer] We believe in the carrying out of Resolution 242, which calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories. It is very difficult to speculate about the future, but I cannot help feeling that if Israeli forces withdrew from this particular piece of Arab territory, if the withdrawal is secured by an international force, it cannot be harder, and it will probably be easier, to convince the Israelis that withdrawal from other sectors can be done under the same arrangements.

[Question] There has been stiff Syrian, Libyan and other Arab opposition to the four EEC states' proposed participation in the Sinai force. Syria has said that this participation will deliver a heavy blow to the European-Arab dialogue. This has led observers here to conclude that the EEC's decision to go to Sinai is tantamount to a decision to give up its proposed role in the Middle Eastern peace process. Do you share this view?

[Answer] Certainly not. We are committed by the Venice Declaration to promoting peace in the Middle East on a basis equitable and fair to the Arabs, including, of course, the Palestinians. Far from thinking of this (participation) as a hindrance, I think it is a positive advantage, for the reasons that I have just given.

[Question] Would you comment on Syria's charge that EEC participation in the Sinai force would shore up the Camp David process, render the European role complementary to the American role and therefore contradict the Venice Declaration?

[Answer] Not at all, not at all. Although the participation in the multi-national force may cause difficulties in the Arab world, we stand entirely by the Venice Declaration, and if we do decide to participate we shall make that very clear.

[Question] Why has the EEC declaration on the question of participating in the Sinai force been delayed?

[Answer] When you are talking to 10 nations, which you are doing in the EEC, it does take time to get them all to agree to the exact text of any sort of declaration that you are going to make. There are different interests and different countries. Some countries, of course, have had recent change of government and it is only natural that a newly arrived government wants some time to decide what it is going to do. These are obvious difficulties.

For example, the Arab countries do not always find it easy to agree on declarations of intent.

[Question] Of the four EEC nations which are to join the Sinai force, why is it that only Italy has officially announced its intention to do so?

[Answer] I really cannot comment on that.

[Question] The Soviet Union has condemned the proposed participation as a "NATO entry to the region through the back door" and as an attempt to provide cover for increased U.S. military presence in the Middle East. Do you agree with those who are saying that by deciding to join the Sinai force, the EEC countries will be giving up any catalytic role they might have had in the effort to achieve superpower detente, especially detente on the Middle East?

[Answer] First, I am not aware that the Soviet Union has made any official statement at all. There have been articles in "PRAVDA" or other Soviet media, which is quite commonly an indication of what the Soviet Union thinks, but that's not quite the same thing.

Secondly, if that is the Soviet view, it is quite untrue that this is NATO participation or American forces in the Middle East or anything of that kind. It has nothing to do with that at all. If there were to be European participation in a Sinai force, it would simply be in order to secure peace in that area and nothing else. And the troops used in that participation would not be the kind of troops equipped for what the Soviet Union might be pleased to call NATO participation by the back door. There is plenty of Soviet participation in all sorts of countries by the back door, but ours would not be that kind.

[Question] The general impression in this part of the world is that Europe has been trying to build a mediating role between the two superpowers. Wouldn't this role be difficult to play if the EEC decided to do what the U.S. wants and join the Sinai force? Wouldn't this decrease the EEC's chances of being accepted by some of the Arab countries?

[Answer] No. No the contrary, if we are to achieve peace in the Middle East, it cannot be done without the cooperation, and indeed the support, of the Americans. The Arabs are always telling me that the only way to peace in the Middle East is the Americans putting pressure on Israel. I hear that every day, wherever I go.

The only way in which we can achieve peace or lead the way to peace or help in that direction will be by enlisting American support. We do not have Soviet support because the Soviet Union has up to now, unfortunately, been engaged in mischief-making in the Middle East.

You cannot gain the support of the United States without cooperation with the United States to a certain extent. Therefore, if the European Community decides to participate in the peace-keeping force -- and, as I said, the decision has not yet been taken -- it will be because we believe that by cooperating to this degree we can continue to enlist American support.

[Question] There has been speculation that the EEC, if it joins the Sinai force, may try to appease the Arabs by offering proof that it is still opposed to the unilateral nature of the Camp David process. If this is true, what form is this proof likely to take? A statement reiterating the EEC's position in favor of a comprehensive se_tlement, perhaps?

[Answer] That, of course, is a hypothetical question, but I see no reason not to answer it on this occasion. The European Community, I am absolutely certain, whatever its different shades of opinion will be, will always be anxious to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. We shall certainly not abate our efforts to achieve that by one jot or tittle. We shall continue to try to promote a complete settlement in the Middle East. Hence the Venice Declaration, which we stand by absolutely.

[Question] There is a feeling in the Arab world that after the advent of the Socialist government in France, the EEC has become less opposed to the Camp David process, and this may explain the sharp reaction of some Arab states to the idea of EEC participation in the Sinai force, which they see as EEC endorsement of the Camp David policy.

[Answer] I think, if I may say so, there is an obsession about Camp David. Camp David, of course, has become a dirty word. Our view is quite simple: We think that Camp David achieved something -- peace between Israel and Egypt, obviously -- but we do not in fact think that there is much more to be done with Camp David. We think that that process is finished, more or less. We do not particularly see any great future in the autonomy talks. Nevertheless, we recognize that Camp David did achieve something.

No, there is no partial approval of Camp David one way or the other. We accept the fact that Camp David took place and peace has been achieved between Israel and Egypt. That is a fact of history, and there is no point in either approving or disapproving. It did happen. The thing now is to build for the future, to look forward, and that is what the Venice Declaration does.

[Question] Is the EEC likely to accompany its decision to join the Sinai force with an acceptance of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace formula?

[Answer] We regard Prince Fahd's proposals as constructive and useful. We have said so. What we would now like to do is to go forward from them, as it were, use them as a basis, and see what we can do to promote peace in the Middle East. It is as simple as that. We think the proposals were helpful and we think they can be used as a basis for a comprehensive settlement, which, as I have said before, Europe desires.

[Question] Could you tell us exactly which parts of the Fahd plan Britain accepts and which parts it rejects?

[Answer] No, because Prince Fahd's principles are not a treaty or a legal document. They are general proposals of principles for peace. We find them in general acceptable. Obviously, if one got down to negotiating a settlement or something, people on both sides would quarrel with some of the words. Some of the Arabs have apparently said that they don't accept them in detail, and the Israelis have said that they don't accept them at all, which is unfortunate. But they are not a treaty, they are not a legal document; they are suggested principles for a settlement we find them constructive, and we would like to build on them. But I am neither qualified nor instructed to comment on the details at the moment.

[Question] But those principles may be a basis for future peace formula?

[Answer] Yes, indeed.

[Question] Is there any truth to specualtion that the EEC might try to soften the blow or its proposed participation in the Sinai force by offerring formal recognition of the PLO?

[Answer] I cannot really comment usefully on that. There is an awful lot of nonsense talked about recognition. We in fact use the term "recognition" only in regard to states. We recognize states. We don't even recognize governments nowadays; we recognize states. The PLO, whatever it is, is not a state and therefore we don't recognize the PLO, in the sense of diplomatic recognition. We entirely accept the PLO as an organization. It has an office in London, and we see people from the office, we have dealings with them. That is perfectly normal. But recogniction.... We recognize the state of Lebanon, but we don't recognize, in that sense, even so highly reputable an organization as the ILO [International Labor Organization]. We don't afford it diplomatic recognition, but of course, we have dealings with it. So this, to my mind, is an unreal question. It is a red herring, as one says, because one is talking about something that does not really exist. An organization is an organization, and a state is a state.

[Question] But there was, at one point, a feeling that PLO was about to be recongized by the EEC.

[Answer] The PLO already participates in the Euro-Arab dialogue. The practical means of talking to the PLO are there.

[Question] The EEC now appears to be involved, in varying degrees, in three peace frameworks! The Camp David accords, the Venice Declaration and the Fahd proposals. How can the EEC reconcile these three frameworks?

[Answer] We see no contradiction at all between the Venice Declaration and Prince Fahd's proposals. On the contrary, we think that what we should now try to do is to put them together. Obviously, when you put two different points of view together, something has to give and crumble at the edges, but we think that Prince Fahd's proposals and the Venice Declaration, between them, have the makings of an approach to a peace settlement.

It will be a long business. Nobody in his senses believes that there is a quick path to peace in the Middle East. It will be a long, slow, annoying business, but we think that those two declarations, far from being contradictory, can fairly easily be synthesized.

[Question] Prince Fahd's proposals call for a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital but the Venice Declaration calls for Palestinian self-determination, which may or may not lead to a state. A few days ago, Prince Fahd said that a Palestinian state without the PLO would not be a state, but the Venice Declaration calls only for PLO "association" in the peace negotiations. Are these differences reconcilable?

[Answer] I don't think there is a contradiction there. We say that the Palestinians must have the right of self-determination. Seen from here, it seems likely that the Palestinians would say that the PLO is their chosen instrument. And, from all that I hear, it seems likely that they would want a Palestinian state. If that is what they did on self-determination, that is what would happen. Of course, I cannot predict what they would want, but that is what seems likely to me. I think there is no contradiction.

[Question] Despite the fact that Prince Fahd's proposals say that Jerusalem should be the capital of the Palestinian state?

[Answer] Well, that would be one of the problems that would have to be tackled. It is not for me to pronounce on that. It is obviously a thing that would have to be dealt with at the time. The first thing, I think, is to build on what seems to be a constructive approach. We believe that the Venice Declaration and Prince Fahd's proposals can be the subject of a useful negotiation and step forward.

[Question] A step beyond Camp David?

[Answer] We don't see them in the Camp David context at all. We think that Camp David has more or less done its work and is finished. It will finish in April, 1982, when the Israelis withdraw from Sinai. We don't see this in the context of Camp David at all.

[Question] So we are talking about a synthesis of Fahd's proposals and the Venice Declaration.

[Answer] Yes. I don't say that it is the answer, but in a problem which has proved as intractable as the Arab-Israeli problem has, one has to latch on to any helpful initiative that emerges. Prince Fahd's proposals seem to us to be in that category.

[Question] The Australian Embassy in Beirut has decided to move to Damascus for fear that Australia's decision to contribute to the Sinai force might invite violent acts against the embassy here. Would you share those fears should Britain join the force?

[Answer] No, I have every confidence that the security of the embassy will be assured by the Lebanese authorities.

[Question] You don't intend to take extra security measures?

[Answer] I intend, as always, to leave the protection of the British Embassy to the Lebanese authorities, whose responsibility it is.

PRESIDENT SARKIS' KIDNEY CAUSES CONJECTURE

NC171105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 17 Nov (MENA) -- The Lebanese newspaper AL-ANWAR today reports that President Ilyas Sarkis will visit Paris on his way back to Beirut from the summit meeting in Fes in Morocco. Quoting well-informed political sources, the paper says that President Sarkis will spend 2 weeks in the French capital for medical tests and maybe surgery to remove a stone from his left kidney. The paper says the Lebanese president is expected to hold his first meeting with French President Mitterrand while in Paris.

PRESIDENT OPENS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

JN161648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1425 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Speech delivered by President Hafiz al-Asad at the opening session of the third legislative term of the People's Assembly in Damascus--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker of the People's Assembly, members of the People's Assembly, gentlemen: As we start the third legislative term of the People's Assembly, it gives me pleasure to express thanks in the name of all of us here to the previous People's Assembly, its speaker, office and members. We thank them for their actions, which are greatly appreciated since they carried out their duty and performed missions entrusted to them.

It is also my pleasure to congratulate the brother members of the new assembly for their success in the elections and for winning the honor of representing the people at the highest of our constitutional institutes and at the loftiest institute of our people's democracy, the democracy which we have had since 16 November 1970, the date when we rejected the deviation and corrected the march of the revolution. Since then, we have steadily proceeded step by step and building the edifice of a people's democracy that stems from a firm faith in the fact that the people are the basic source of all authority. [applause]

In the past 11 years we in Syria have been able to take long strides toward construction and progress, the path of pride and power. Syria's position on national and international levels has been also strengthened. The political leadership paid enough attention to every field of development in this country.

As for defense, our armed forces have been strengthened comprehensively where their numbers, equipment, training and preparedness are concerned. Branches of the armed forces have presented glorious examples of progress, and the bravery of our fighters in the land, air and navy corps, as well as their unlimited readiness to carry out the national duty, has been shown.

The fighters presented the utmost examples of heroism and glorious performance during the October war which was the first real and wide-scale military confrontation with the enemy. These fighters are still performing their fraternal and national role in Lebanon, thus giving another example of the true Arab soldier. They are demonstrating further clear evidence that the Army of Syria is the army of the entire Arab nation, an army always ready to carry out its duty in defense of its nation. [applause]

As for the field of the people's organization, Syria has achieved accomplishments that are worthy of our pride. The people's organizations and vocational unions have been further strengthened and their role has been further promoted so that they can contribute further to the construction and the protection of the homeland. These organizations have developed their decisionmaking role in areas related to the public affairs of the people.

Mr Speaker, brother People's Assembly members: We in Syria in particular and in the Arab nation in general are waging a fateful conflict which will determine the future of this region and of the coming Arab generations. Perhaps we talk too often about the vicious imperialist-Zionist onslaught. However, this onslaught is a reality in the area. Every day we sense the danger and threat of this onslaught. Consequently, this makes it incumbent upon us and our nation to do our best to prepare and to mobilize our forces so as to settle the conflict in our favor as well as in favor of justice. We have rights and a just cause. But, if rights and justice are not backed up by effective force, they remain abstract principles and will not determine the struggle, because aggression is primarily against justice and right. Aggression was launched by means of force and continues thus. Therefore, it will only be removed by force. [applause]

Force does mean military force only. Force has components and various forms and mainly depends on the people's unity and vigilance as well as on their faith, determination and scientific progress. This is in addition to the other material forms of force.

We in the Arab nation possess many components of this multifaceted force which, if used soundly and at the appropriate time and place, will score victory in the existing confrontation between us and our enemies. Hence, our enemies are trying with all means to squander the force of the Arab nation and to neutralize the components of this force. Nay, they try to exploit this force and their objective in this is to continue the aggression against our nation.

U.S. talk is absolutely not aimed at peace but at a continuation of aggression. The United States wants to establish some kind of peace for us in which the occupation of our land and disavowal of the Palestinian people's rights will continue. It is evident and indisputable that Israel does not want peace and is not prepared for peace. Statements by Israel's leaders are unequivocable evidence that Israel's aims behind any plans or negotiations are to establish its dreams of control and expansion, and consequently to make the Arabs capitulate to its control and to that of U.S. imperialism.

Israel is practicing tyranny in the occupied territories, oppressing our people there and making their lives hell. However, they are resisting with great heroism and confronting the occupying tyrants unarmed, thus daily affirming -- in all parts of the West Bank, Gaza and Golan -- their adherence to their rights and the rights of their peoples and nation and their determination to continue resisting occupation until it is elimianted.

We thus affirm to those brothers in the occupied territory, as we have previously affirmed, that we shall continue to struggle together until they return to us and we return to them. [applause]

It is also clear that the U.S. administration's sole declared commitment is to the Camp David scheme with all that this scheme purports -- or rather, what the U.S. administration itself declares; namely, a complete commitment and bias to Israel in all its transgression and deception against the Arab nation, its right and its just issue.

The United States is not content with a hostile stand on our just issue. Indded it is determined to make the Arab states hostile to one aqother and -- now that it has swept away the existing regime in Egypt to the hostile trench -- is seeking with all its efforts to wrest other things from the Arab nation's body. The United States is not content with its commitment to make Israel's military power equal to that of all the Arab states put together but is seeking to increase Israel's strength through further weakening the Arab ranks on the one hand and besieging the Arab homeland, filling it with its fleets, forces and bases and through its strategic alliance with Israel on the other hand.

Yet, despite this, the United States is calling on the Arabs to achieve cohesion with it and to negotiate with it and Israel. However, it does not seek to achieve the goal of peace through such negotiations. Rather, it wants to put us on the road to capitulation. Thus, under such circumstances, our major preoccupation and primary concern should be to abort this plot and scheme, which is seeking to undermine our entity, existence and future.

While the plot is currently being directed against Syria and some other Arab forces, its targets will be, in the mid to long-range, the Arab oilfields and the entire Arab homeland from east to Maghreb. Indeed, Zionist and imperialist ambitions know no bounds. Thus our every weakness will only serve to tempt our enemies to extremes in their ambitions.

Thus, our awareness of this truth makes us work hard to possess the components of intrinsic strength and to bolster the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. In truth, we want this front to be transformed in such a way that it will lead to serious action to achieve inevitable victory. [applause]

We also want and are working to achieve a real Arab solidarity that guarantees a serious struggle against Israeli aggression and all the powers supporting such aggression, particularly the United States.

We do not underestimate our enemies' strength. Nor do we underestimate ourselves. Yet we have as much and even more confidence in our capabilities. We have confidence in our nation's abilities and capabilities and in the support of our friends in the world.

We are the ones who want peace, but it cannot be called peace if it is not based on justice and does not end the aggression against the peoples, their territory and rights. Therefore we are stressing and working to further bolster Arab steadfastness in the face of aggression and are struggling to attain the ability to put an end to aggression. At the same time we are concentrating on national construction and on pan-Arab action, as well as on a continued effort to bolster ties and bonds of cooperation with friends in the world who support our just cause, foremost with the Soviet Union [applause], this friendly state with which we have developed relations on a basis of a friendship and cooperation treaty. We have also bolstered our ties and bonds with the other socialist bloc states.

We are also careful to bolster relations with nonaligned states as well as with Islamic Conference organization states which stand with our struggle and believe in the Arab nation's right to free its land and regain its rights, particularly the Palestinian Arab people's right to return to their land and establish their independent state on their national soil.

At the same time, we extend a hand of friendship and cooperation to all those who extend a similar hand to us. We assess our relations with each state or group of states on the basis of their stand on our central cause.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S SPEECH

JN170713 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on President al-Asad's speech yesterday on the anniversary of the corrective movement, TISHRIN says: When the leader of the corrective movement says, on the anniversary of the movement, that the People's Assembly must be the people's watchful eye and living conscience and must perform its constitutional tasks dynamically in line with the masses' aspirations, this means that strict control and accountancy will be the bases of the corrective movement's continuity and permanency.

And, when leader Al-Asad asserts, as the date of the Arab approaches, that real Arab solidarity is a struggle solidarity and that the United States is the real enemy of our nation's issues and legitimate rights which has not ceased to turn the Arab states against one another, this means that Arab Syria will not give the chance to those Arab regimes which are seeking to carry through U.S. plans under Arab summit resolutions and procedures. It will not allow Arab solidarity to become a collusive unanimous vote in favor of the enemies of the nation against the masses and interests of the nation.

What was contained in the president's speech is an integral work program for a new phase which has already begun with the second decade in the age of the glorious corrective movement. If, in the previous phase, Syria was able to wage the October war, make progress in development and reconstruction, foil enemy plans at home and abroad and restrain those who sought to join the Camp David bandwagon, the new phase will witness a clear switch from the position of steadfastness to the position of great challenge, which is the real determination of the Arab region's destiny, especially since it has become clear to everyone far and near and to all international forces that Syria is capable of taking the initiative and courageously tackling all issues in compatibility with the general pan-Arab interests and the reality of Arab struggle.

Leader Al-Asad asserted in his speech yesterday that Syria will remain the pioneer of pan-Arab action and its stand will be an example to those fighting for the nation's might, dignity, and future.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

JN121405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received the following ambassadors: Maurice Jean (Bruneau), who presented his credentials as Swiss ambassador in Damascus; Robert Paganelli, who presented his credentials as U.S. ambassador in Damascus; Boguslaw Kaczynski, who presented his credentials as Polish ambassador in Damascus; and Dr Herbert Woeckel, who presented his credentials as FRG ambassador in Damascus.

The president exchanged speeches on the occasion with each ambassador. After the presentation of credentials, the president and the ambassadors held friendly talks on relations between Syria and their respective countries.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and Mr 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs, attended the presentation of credentials.

The ambassadors were received and bade farewell at the presidential palace with customary protocol.

BA'TH OFFICIAL MEETS PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE LEADER

JN141418 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Conference. The discussion during this meeting dealt with current preparations for the extraordinary session of the Arab People's Conference which will be held in Tripoli, Libya, 16-21 November 1981. Brother al-Hamidi reported on preparations and the conference's agenda.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed the importance of the conference and reviewed the current political situation, especially with regard to the Arab-Zionist conflict, and the duties of the Arab masses and the popular organizations represented in the Arab People's Conference.

Al-Ahmar also outlined the Ba'th Party's position on current developments and on contacts being made by the conference's permanent secretariat.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed that our party will continue to concert efforts with the other progressive Arab forces in strengthening the Arab People's Conference as an instrument for expressing the masses' aspirations and pooling their resources in the fateful battle with imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Comrade al-Ahmar commended efforts exerted by the permanent secretariat and asserted our party's support for these efforts.

Brother al-Hamidi left Damascus this afternoon for Tripoli at the end of his 2-day visit to Syria.

HONECKER, HOFFMANN RECEIVE TALAS-LED DELEGATION

For reportage on the visit to the German Democratic Republic by a government delegation led by Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas, see the 12 and 13 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER ON REACTION TO SAUDI DECLARATION

TA161237 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Israeli officials yesterday challenged Saudi Arabia to enter into "negotiations without preconditions -- any time, any place," if it sincerely intends to make peace with the Jewish state.

The statement came after Ja'afar Al-laghany, Saudi Arabia's acting delegate to the UN, told the New York TIMES yesterday that the Fahd plan is a starting point for peace negotiations between Israel, the Arab states and the PLO.

Allagani asserted that the Saudi eight-point peace plan did imply recognition of Israel and a desire to negotiate.

Official circles in Jerusalem said that Israel was always ready to negotiate with the Saudis, as with any Arab state. The Saudi plan, however, was unacceptable as "a basis" for negotiation because, in Israel's view, it spelled out the elimination of the Jewish state in stages. "You can't negotiate without sitting together and that means recognition," Al-laghany said, adding, "we are not afraid to say that it does recognize Israel."

Israel's UN ambassador, Yehuda Blum, said last night that the Saudi diplomat had said nothing new and that he distorted the text of the Fahd eight-point plan. However, other observers noted that the soft-mannered Allagani is a professional career diplomat, who has served in his country's UN delegation for almost 18 years, and that he would not have made his remarks — the first Saudi public assertion that the recognition of Israel is an essential feature of the Fahd plan -- without authorization from his government.

Official circles in Jerusalem pointed to some "deliberate distortion" by Al-laghany of the original Saudi plan as put forward by Crown Prince Fahd in August. In particular, Fahd made no mention of the concept of negotiations, they noted.

But they acknowledged, that such discrepancies are not likely to impress Western public opinion with what Israel believes to be the essential "falsity" of the Saudi stand.

"The Saudis are conducting a major public relations battle against us," one source noted. By issuing a challenge to negotiate without preconditions, Israel would hopefully show the West what lay behind the Saudi "smoke screen," the source said.

IDF RADIO ON BEGIN BRIEFING KNESSET COMMITTEE

TA161609 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Report by Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori]

[Text] The prime minister today reiterated that the Fahd plan is designed to liquidate Israel by stages. Recognition or nonrecognition of Israel makes no difference: We do not need anyone's recognition, and even a state that has been recognized, Begin said, can be destroyed. We will not negotiate with those who propose such plans.

In another part of the discussion in the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, Begin stressed Israel's bolstered standing in the United States as compared with Saudi Arabia. As proof, Begin noted the Senate vote on the AWACS deal: Despite the strength of Saudi Arabia, its lobby and its money, the AWACS deal passed by a majority of three [as heard] votes only.

Regarding the autonomy issue, several committee members said an agreement must be reached before the completion of the Sinai withdrawal. The prime minister reacted by saying: There is no urgency. If we conclude the negotiations by April, fine; and if not, then not. There is no reason to be frightened by dates. He spoke in a disappointed tone about the recent Cairo talks.

In the wake of the visit of Kamal Hasan 'Ali there were expectations regarding a preliminary agreement in Cairo expectations which were not fulfilled. Menahem Begin reiterated that there is no agreement on points of principle regarding the autonomy. MK Abba Eban said that the assumption that there is no urgency is fundamentally mistaken; the impression in the world is that the Camp David process is dying, and this impression is one that must not be reinforced.

As for a possible summit meeting on the autonomy issue, Begin said he had doubts about the results of such a meeting. I do not believe Mubarak will change his mind; I do not know what to expect from Reagan in such a case. I will not initiate a summit meeting, the prime minister said. If a meeting is wanted just to extract concessions, he said, we can send MK's Sarid and Zeigerman. Yosi Sarid retorted: Based on our experience of Camp David, there is no reason to replace you -- you went there and you ceded everything.

Regarding the peace agreement: We must not link the autonomy issue with the Sinai withdrawal, the prime minister said. The withdrawal must be carried out; we are dutybound to complete it. The peace agreement will be honored, and we shall violate it only if the other side does, heaven forbid.

MK Shim'on Peres painted a gloomy picture of Israel's demographic balance. Our international situation is worsening, he said, and we must beware lest the peace agreement become political tragedy: both withdrawal and the loss of the peace. Begin replied: There is no reason to frighten the people or to despair. We have always been an insignificant minority, and never have we given up. There are prospects for immigration, Begin said. The Soviet leadership is old and will soon depart the stage; it is possible that a different leadership will open the gate.

PRESIDENT NAVON DEPARTS FOR EGYPT VISIT

TA170917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] President Navon departed for Cairo this morning for a condolence visit at the end of the mourning period for late President as-Sadat. At Ben-Gurion Airport he was seen off by the prime minister, the Knesset speaker, the foreign minister and the charge d'affaires in the Egyptian Embassy in Israel. No speeches were delivered.

In Cairo the president and his wife will lay wreaths on As-Sadat's tomb and on the tomb of the unknown soldier. Later they will pay a visit to Jihan as-Sadat to extend their condolences. President Navon will also meet President Mubarak.

HA'ARETZ: EGYPTIAN TRENDS IN AUTONOMY TALKS

TA151435 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Egypt's attitude toward the autonomy negotiations and the extent of its readiness to advance them toward achieving an agreement by April 1982 has aroused concern in Jerusalem in view of the results of the deliberations conducted by the Israeli ministerial team in Cairo at the end of last week.

Among the elements involved in the autonomy negotiations one could discern late last week two schools of thought regarding the significance of the last round of talks. According to one assessment, it is still too premature to call them a failure, among other things because the ministers did not have sufficient time to exhaust the possibilities of fathoming Egypt's attitude toward the negotiations. According to this notion, the expert-level deliberations which resume today will allow Israel to make a true assessment of Egypt's intentions and try to make progress in the negotiations.

The other theory is that Egypt is attempting to drag out the deliberations until the completion of the pullback from the Sinai and has not been revealing too great enthusiasm at implementing the autonomy. According to this view, Egypt is not leading Israel by the nose in regard to its attitude toward the negotiations: It has openly declared its vision of the autonomy, the way it interprets it, and has insistently maintained its positions.

In this respect there has been no change during Mubarak's time vis-a-vis the Egyptian attitude toward the same issue during the times of As-Sadat.

Those who hold this view note that even when Egypt declares its adherence to the Camp David accords (as Husni Mubarak did in his last meeting with the Israeli ministers), what it has in mind is a Palestinian solution (according to the Fahd plan), which is utterly different from the Israeli solution.

Various elements that are connected with the negotiations have criticized Prime Minister Menahem Begin who was the initiator of this most recent round of ministerial-level talks, arguing that Mr Begin initiated raising the level of the negotiators (from officials to ministers) without holding earlier consultations, and did this in the course of a conversation he held with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali 3 weeks ago. By having raised the level of the negotiations and by having recommended that it focus on a well-defined issue (the elections to the autonomy council, its constellations and the areas of its jurisdiction) the prime minister crowed the deliberations with Egypt with a dramatic and urgent aura. The results of the Cairo deliberations have proved that there was not room for such a move because it had not been prepared in advance and did not result in anything. Consequently, one cannot expect a breakthrough in the negotiations unless through a meeting between Messrs Begin and Mubarak.

Those involved in the negotiations have been demonstrating disappointment that it was Israel which, in the course of the deliberations on the peace treaty and the Camp David accords, strove to divorce the implementation of the peace treaty with Egypt from progress in the autonomy negotiations. Now Egypt is hanging on to the Israeli position, maintaining that the two are two distinct matters.

The Israeli team of officials headed by Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky is departing for the continuation of the deliberations in Egypt.

Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg will report to the Cabinet today on the talks the ministers held in Cairo.

EGYPT WANTS LATEST WEST BANK MEASURES REVOKED

TA140525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Egypt wants Israel to revoke the limitations it claimed Israel had imposed on the residents of the territories. This is reported by AL-AHRAM from an official source in Cairo. It was reported that the Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv will present a document on this to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. The document will mention all the steps Israel has lately taken in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, saying that they contradict the Camp David accords and the idea of self-administration.

In view of the document, Israel will be requested to revoke its actions, release political prisoners and initiate forthwith steps that will arouse the trust of the Palestinians and encourage them to participate in the peace process.

MINISTER EHRLICH RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

TA151805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Nov 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The EEC countries' door has opened before us, deputy prime minister and agriculture minister, Simha Ehrlich, said this evening. Mr Ehrlich returned this evening from a European tour whose main goal was to discuss implications for Israel regarding admitting Spain, an orange exporter, to the EEC.

[Begin Ehrlich recording] EEC member countries stopped their silence and began talking to us. There were no contacts with the EEC for a rather lengthy period. And we stood behind the door, and they did not talk to us. I can say that a serious shift has occurred in relations between us and the EEC and there is a very serious attendance to these issues, meanwhile promising that the issue of Spain will not be concluded without finding a solution for Israel. [end recording]

SATELLITE STATION SOUGHT FOR INTELLIGENCE DATA

TA161340 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel requests that the United States set up on Israeli territory a station for the reception of intelligence satellite transmissions.

Israel views the transmission station as a means to strengthen it in the light of the undermining of the regional balance of powers following the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia.

The United States has hinted to Israel that it will be prepared to supply intelligence satellite information regularly but it is feared in Jerusalem that this information will be selected information that may reach Israel's hands too late. Prime Minister Begin yesterday received a report from Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon on the progress made in the Israeli-U.S. talks in preparation for the signing of the strategic memorandum of understanding.

It has been learned that the United States aims at far-reaching cooperation with Israel in the strategic sphere and intends to comply with a considerable number of the requests submitted to it by the Israeli delegation led by Maj Gen Avraham Tamir.

POLL INDICATES DECLINE IN REAGAN'S POPULARITY

TA161402 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Nov 81 p 3

[Pori poll]

[Text] A considerable decline in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's popularity has been registered in a recent public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

The rate of those dissatisfied with President Reagan's attitude toward Israel has risen by 28.3 percent, from 7.6 percent 6 months ago (HA'ARETZ, 28/5/81) to 35.9 percent now and the rate of those satisfied with the U.S. President's attitude toward Israel has decreased from 29.5 percent in May to 19.7 percent now.

Asked "Are you contented or discontented with President Reagan's attitude toward Israel?" -- 35.9 percent answered in the negative in contrast with 19.7 percent who answered in the affirmative.

Of all polled, 32.7 percent are "more or less" satisfied with him in contrast to 24.5 percent who were "more or less" satisfied with him 6 months ago.

Of all polled, 11.7 percent expressed no opinion about President Reagan today, as compared with 38.4 percent who had no opinion about him 6 months ago. It seems then that a large number of those who had no opinion about the U.S. President 6 months ago have now moved into the camp that rejects his policy toward Israel.

The poll encompassed a representative sample of 1,200 men and women personally interviewed throughout the country.

HA'ARETZ: POLL ON DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

TA151501 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Nov 81 p 3

[Pori public opinion poll]

[Text] The majority of Israeli citizens believe Israel will be able to continue to defend itself even if the United States refuses to supply us with military equipment, but admit "it would be difficult." This emerges from the findings of a nationwide public poll conducted by Pori at the request of HA'ARETZ.

The question was: "What, in your opinion, will happen if the United States refuses to supply us with additional military equipment: Could Israel continue to defend itself without difficulty, or will it be possible, albeit difficult; or do you think Israel will not be able to survive without the help in the form of U.S. equipment?" To this question, 8.3 percent replied that Israel will be able to defend itself even without U.S. equipment; 61.5 percent said "it will be possible, but difficult;" 24.8 percent said Israel "will not be able to survive;" and 5.4 percent said they "do not know" what the situation will be like.

A comparison of the above findings with those obtained in an identical Pori poll conducted 10 years ago (1971) shows that there has been a rise in the proportion of those who believe Israel will not be able to defend itself without U.S. help: from 11.8 percent in 1971 to 24.8 now; and the proportion of those who believe Israel will be able to defend itself without U. S. equipment declined from 13.6 percent in 1971 to 8.3 percent now.

Ten years ago, 64.6 percent thought Israel could continue to defend itself without U. S. equipment, and now 61.5 percent think so, but admit "it will be difficult."

The poll sample comprised 1,200 men and women, who constitute a representative cross-section.

POLL: PUBLIC PREFERS BEGIN AS PRIME MINISTER

TA161408 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Nov 81 p 8

[Mina Tzemah public opinion poll]

[Text] Menahem Begin is the public's preferred candidate as prime minister at this time. However, in case he retires from his position, the majority of the public want Yitzhaq Rabin to head the government.

This emerges from Dr Mina Tzemah's public opinion poll published in the MONITIN monthly. According to the poll, if the elections were held now the Likud would receive 49 seats while the Alignment would receive 44 seats.

Dr Tzemah posed four questions to the interviewees:

A. Who is most suitable for the prime minister's post at this time: The answers were as follows: Menahem Begin -- 45.5 percent; Yitzhaq Rabin -- 11.7 percent; Shim'on Peres -- 9.7 percent; 'Ezer Weizman -- 2.3 percent; Arik Sharon -- 1.8 percent.

B. Who is the most suitable to serve as Israel's next prime minister, after Begin retires from politics: The answers: Rabin -- 27.3 percent; President Yitzhaq Navon -- 15.4 percent; Peres -- 13.2 percent; Weizman -- 12.9 percent; Sharon -- 12.1 percent; Shamir -- 6.4 percent.

C. Who of the Likud leaders is the most suitable to succeede Begin as the Likud head? The replies: Arik Sharon -- 28.6 percent; Yitzhaq Shamir -- 18.8 percent; David Levi -- 11 percent; Ya'aqov Meridor -- 4.2 percent.

D. Who of the Alignment leaders is suitable to head the Alignment and be its candidate for premiership? The replies: Rabin -- 48.2 percent; Peres -- 17 percent; Mordekhay Gur -- 6.9 percent; Bar-Lev -- 4.3 percent.

HADDAD HALTS UNIFIL TRAFFIC IN LEBANON

TA161954 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1915 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Metulla, 16 Nov -- The UNIFIL spokesman stated this evening that all UNIFIL traffic in southern Lebanon, except for the coastal road, had been halted following an order issued by Major Haddad barring the United Nations from traveling in his territory.

As a result of this, several small UN units, which are permanently stationed in territory considered to be under Haddad's control, are cut off, as are the UN observation posts along the international border with Israel.

The spokesman, Timur Goksel, said that during the day vigorous contacts had been maintained between Haddad's representatives and UN representatives with the aim of finding a solution, but these efforts had failed.

Major Haddad is demanding that the United Nations allow him to set up a new foothold near the village of At-Tiri, in the central sector. Haddad maintains that this is essential for the defense of his people.

The UN spokesman said that it will not budge from its stand. Haddad's people will not be allowed to enter UN territory, nor will it allow any change in the status quo. At the same time, the spokesman expressed the hope that the dispute would soon be resolved.

As a result of the situation, dozens of UNIFIL troops from the Norwegian contingent, who were in Israel, are now isolated. They tried to return to their base, but were stopped at the "Good Fence" in Metulla, and they are now lodging at that moshav's hotels.

AGENCY SUBMITS WEST BANK SETTLEMENT PLAN

TA170908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The 100,000 plan was submitted to the prime minister and defense minister yesterday. This plan, has as its goal increasing the number of Jews in Judaea and Samaria to 100,000 in the next 4 years. There are nearly 20,000 Jews in Judaea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley. Our correspondent for settlement affairs brings further details:

This 100,000 plan is part of a larger 30-year master plan calling for 1.2 million Jews in Judaea and Samaria in contrast with 1.3 million Arabs by the year 2010. This is the plan of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department. Today there are about 700,000 Arab residents and about 20,000 Jewish residents in Judaea and Samaria. The plan was yesterday officially submitted to the prime minister, the defense minister and the deputy agriculture minister who is in charge of settlement affairs. The plan is almost totally based on expanding the existing settlements. It should be mentioned that there are nearly 100 settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley. Most of them are small settlements containing about 50 families. According to the plan each settlement will be expanded up to 500 families.

An argument, in the meantime, is raging between Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel and the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, Mati Drobles. Each claims the 100,000 plan is his plan. Without intervening in the argument we should only note that the plan was submitted to Deqel by Drobles. In addition, there is an argument between the Housing Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry's Settlement Department. A meeting was scheduled yesterday between Minister David Levi and Deputy Agriculture Minister Deqel on the 100,000 plan. The housing minister says it may be able to build 40,000 housing units and not 100,000 as called for in the plan. The Agriculture Ministry's response: This is better than nothing and the Agriculture Ministry will suggest that the remaining 60,000 housing units be built by the settlers with their own money. In the meantime the program is being scrutinized. It will shortly be submitted to the government and the ministerial Settlement Committee. Today the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, Mati Drobles, is leaving for the United States to meet Jewish families and convince them to come to Israel and live in existing settlements in dire need of additional residents. Drobles will also visit Colombia to convince families there to immigrate to Israel.

ALGERIA

ALGERIAN, MAURITANIAN LEADERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD111320 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Algerian-Mauritanian talks ended at Government House this morning after a plenary working session chaired by Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and by Col Maayouia Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, Mauritanian prime minister and minister of defense.

Participating in these talks on the Algerian side were: the ministers of finance, heavy and light industry, planning and urban planning, commerce, posts and telecommunications, energy and petrochemical industries, and public works; the secretaries of state for culture and fisheries; the minister of veterans affairs and the chairman of the Algerian-Mauritanian Mixed Committee; the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and the Algerian ambassador to Mauritania. On the Mauritanian side: the minister of foreign affairs, fisheries and maritime economy, commerce and industry, mines and energy, youth and sports; and the Mauritanian ambassador to Algeria.

The Algerian-Mauritanian talks dealt with the possibilities of consolidating existing cooperation between the two countries in industry, agriculture, transport, fishing, information, cultural and training exchange; increasing and promoting trade exchanges; and strengthening the Algerian-Mauritanian Mixed Committee.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the level reached by bilateral cooperation and they stressed the importance of promoting this cooperation in the interest of the two fraternal peoples. The Algerian and Mauritanian prime ministers lauded the fraternal atmosphere and the spirit of mutual understanding which prevailed during the talks between the two delegations.

Joint Statement Issued

LD121900 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Press statement issued on the departure of Mauritanian Prime Minister Maayouia from Algiers on 12 November]

[Text] Algiers, 12 Nov (APS) -- At the invitation of Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, Mr Maayouia Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and Mauritanian prime minister and defense minister, paid an official visit to Algeria from 9 to 11 November.

During his stay, he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president and party secretary general. He also conducted talks with his Algerian counterpart, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani. He also was received by Brother Mohamed Cherif Msa'diyyak, member of the Political Bureau and in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee.

On its part, the Mauritanian delegation held a series of working meetings with members of the Algerian Government. These meetings provided the opportunity to exchange constructive views on the development of cooperation between the two countries.

During this visit, Brother Maayouia Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya and the accompanying delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises. This enabled the delegation to acquaint itself with the efforts being made by Algeria in economic development and in the strengthening of its national independence. The Mauritanian delegation expressed its appreciation for such efforts.

The statement added that the talks held between the two countries' delegations led by the two prime ministers took place in an atmosphere of frankness and reflected the quality of the bonds of friendship, solidarity and good neighborliness between the two countries and embodied the joint desire to develop fruitful cooperation between the two peoples.

The talks enabled the two sides to exchanges views about bilateral relations and regional and international issues of mutual interest.

As to relations between the two countries, the two sides noted with satisfaction the positive development and exemplary growth of the bilateral cooperation in various fields. The two sides consider that the consolidation of this cooperation represents a valuable factor for rapproachement between the two peoples and a positive contribution for them in strengthening their numerous common bonds. In this spirit, they studied at depth ways and means to ensure the further development of this cooperation. They noted with satisfaction the convening soon of the sixth session of the joint cooperation committee.

The international situation, whether in Africa or in the rest of the world, was the topic of an indepth discussion which led to the identity of views.

Thus, the two sides reviewed all the serious problems which our continent is facing and noticed that the rights of peoples to consolidate their independence and freedom and to protect their national unity are clashing with the political and economic pressures which imperialism and its allies are exercising.

In this connection, the two sides strongly condemn intentions aimed at creating permanent confrontation areas to delay full independence for the African continent, to continue foreign domination over it to hinder the normal development of cooperation among the African states and to demolish the bonds of solidarity which unite them in accordance with the principles and ideals of the OAU.

On this occasion, the two sides renewed their adherence to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, to the peoples' right to self-determination and to the policy of good neighborliness -- this policy asserted by the political declaration of the fifth summit conference of the Saharan states endorsed in Bamako in March 1980.

When discussing the prevailing situation in the region, the two sides expressed their deep preoccupation with the threats to peace because of the Western Sahara dispute. In this context, the two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution of the 18th OAU summit conference and to the resolution of the impelemtation committee to allow the Saharan people to exercise their right to self-determination.

When discussing the prevailing situation in southern African, the two sides pointed to their adherence to the precise immediate enforcement of the measures which determine the independence of Namibia, in accordance with the resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations. They affirm their absolute solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative.

As to the situation in the Middle East, the two sides renewed their conviction as to the impossibility of reaching a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem through separate solutions. Therefore, the two sides renew their unconditional solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their legitimate representative -- the PLO -- and consider that any settlement to the Middle East problem must be based on withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognizing and guaranteeing the basic rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed their faith in the competence of the Nonaligned Movement to work for the realization of the aspirations of the peoples to peace, freedom and security and to the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality among states and their absolute sovereignty over their natural resources.

BESSAIAH TALKS WITH CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD112056 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Boualem Bessaiah, minister of information, this afternoon received Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture. The two ministers held a private discussion which was extended to include the members of the two delegations.

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere reflecting the high level reached by the relations between the two countries, the two ministers exchanged viewpoints about the ways and means of developing cooperation between Algeria and Cuba in all fields, especially regarding information and culture. The two sides agreed on the necessity of continuing the efforts toward reaching the formation of a new world order in information and [word indistinct].

Cultural Agreement Signed

LD160008 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos left Algiers this evening at the end of a 4-day visit made at the invitation of his Algerian counterpart. During the visit, he met a number of party and government officials and visited a number of cultural establishments.

A cultural exchange agreement between the two countries was signed at the Information and Culture Ministry before his departure. The agreement was signed for Algeria by Minister of Information and Culture Boualem Bessaiah and for Cuba by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of culture and information. The agreement stipulates a cultural exchange program for 1982-84, covering education, training, art, culture, health and sports.

ALGERIA, HUNGARY SIGN AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL

LD101320 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] An agricultural cooperation protocol was signed for Algeria and Hungary this morning at the Agriculture Ministry by Algerian Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Selim Saadi and Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa. Senior ministry officials, members of the Hungarian delegation and the Hungarian ambassador to Algiers were present. The two ministers stressed the need for such cooperation agreements, which contribute to the promotion and strengthening of ties of friendship between the two countries and to opening new prospects between them. The Hungarian minister praised Algeria's great achievements in various fields. The protocol provides for the development of cooperation between the two countries in agriculture by setting up 10 poultry units in accordance with the agreement signed in the Hungarian capital on 9 October last year between the two countries.

PAPER SCORES U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WEST SAHARA

PM161507 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] American military aid to Morocco was the main subject of yesterday's talks in Ifrane between King Hassan II and Francis West, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, who, after a short visit to Tunis, is paying his second visit to Morocco in a week.

During his first visit, he inquired about the needs of the Moroccan expeditionary corps in the West Sahara in terms of military equipment. With this end in mind, he even visited Guelta Zemmur where the royal armed forces recently suffered severe losses of men and equipment. Let us recall that the Saharan combatants have shot down several fighters, including one F-5E recently delivered by the Pentagon to the Moroccan Armed Forces.

Constituting interference in the Saharan problem, the American delegation's present visit involves -- in view of its objective -- a step toward an escalation of the conflict. Some observers have assessed it as a military alignment with Rabat by Washington in an armed conflict stemming from an act of aggression committed 6 years ago and which the Moroccan Government, which has been forced to adopt a defensive attitude in both the military and the political and diplomatic spheres, has been seeking to internationalize.

An alarmed OAU emphasized in a warning issued in Addis Ababa Tuesday that "such interference is bound to result in an escalation of the conflict and to hinder any process that could lead to an honorable cease-fire."

Furthermore, the OAU takes the view that "this is a first step toward the introduction of sophisticated military equipment into the conflict."

As for the Polisario Front representative in Addis Ababa, he denounced "the increase in American military aid to the Moroccan regime which is engaged in a war of extermination against the Saharan people."

LIBYA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SECRETARIAT RESUMES MEETINGS

Discusses Fahd Plan

LD162234 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Arab General People's Congress Secretariat resumed its meetings in Tripoli this evening. Discussions during the meeting covered ways and means of countering the capitulationist plans, particularly Fahd's plan, and of bringing Egypt back to the Arab fold so that it can play its leading role after the destruction of the capitulationist Camp David policy.

The participants agree on the need to tackle and face up to the regime of Numayri who challenged the Arab will and followed As-Sadat in his betrayal of the Arab nation. They affirmed the need to put Numayri on trial as soon as possible and to expose his traitorous role.

The JANA correspondent reports that during the meeting, the necessary documents were prepared for submission to the emergency meeting of the Arab People's Congress that will begin in Tripoli on 18 November at the Science College Theater.

Addresses Arab Nation

LD170932 Tripoli JANA in English 0839 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Nov -- The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress sent the following address to the Arab nation:

"The eighties of the 20th century take the Arab nation back to the age of imperialist domination and exploitation. This follows decades of struggle for liberation from imperialism and Zionism for which hundreds of thousands have been martyred everywhere. They died for the sake of achieving national independence and ushering in the era of Arab oil. But, now, reactionary forces in the Arab world have taken hold of the reins. U.S. Forces in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman consolidate U.S. occupation of the Arab homeland.

Within the framework of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance the Fahd initiative emerges to place another serious challenge before the Arab nation.

The imperialist U.S. forces with their fleet and armies have entered the Arab region under the pretext of carrying out military exercises, to openly declare domination of the region.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress calls on the Arab masses and progressive popular organizations to move and counter the conspiracy aimed at destroying the Palestinian revolution and threatening national existence. It asserts that the emergency meeting of the Arab People's Congress which will be held in Tripoli on November 19-21 will be devoted to studying the situation and finding suitable solutions. The progressive popular forces will outline their commitment at this session. Factions of the Arab liberation movement are urged to come to the Arab congress to define their stands freely and courageously.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS HOLD MEETING IN TRIPOLI

Condemn U.S. Terrorism

LD170950 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The Arab and world liberation movements represented in the Jamahiriyah have praised the vanguard stands of the Great Fatih Revolution and its resolute challenge to American military provocations and recklessness. In a cable sent to the brother leader at the end of their meeting in Tripoli last night, the liberation movements stressed that the struggle being waged by the people of the world against world imperialism headed by America will be decided in favor of the peoples and the revolutionary forces.

They made it clear that the military provocations carried out by America in cooperation with its agents in the Arab region and in the Horn of Africa and the Caribbean only confirm the (?mad) power waved about by America to terrorize the people of the world and to plunder their resources. The liberation movements pointed out that at a time when all kinds of American weapons of destruction are being released in these regions, Fahd's plan -- which aims at dismembering the liberation movement factions and at diverting the attention of progressive forces from carrying out their struggle duties, particularly the Great Fatih Revolution which supports the peoples struggling for freedom and progress -- is being put forward.

The liberation movements again confirmed their solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah, and stand by their side in the struggle against American terrorism and arrogance and the agent reaction, and their complete readiness to defend the Great Fatih Revolution and its achievements.

Issue Statement

LD171000 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Nov (JANA) -- Representatives of liberation movements in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah held a meeting last night in Tripoli. The meeting reviewed the present situation in the Arab region and the dangers surrounding it, especially after the aggressive military maneuvers which America is carrying out jointly with Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani forces in the region.

At the end of the meeting, the liberation movements issued a statement:

The United States is carrying out provocative military maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, which are considered to be a threat to world peace and the interests of the peoples of the region. The aim of these maneuvers is to terrorize the peoples and to strike at the progressive and revolutionary Arab resistance which is struggling against Zionism, reaction and the suspicious plans starting with Camp David and ending with Fahd's plan.

The liberation movements and the political parties represented in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. having comprehended the situation and the surrounding dangers and having realized that the protection of the Great Fatih Revolution is the responsibility of every revolutionary, held a special meeting to unify their efforts to confront this danger. They also studied the American maneuvers in the Caribbean and the efforts to threaten the Cuban revolution.

They declare the solidarity of the liberation movements participating in the meeting with the Great Fatih Revolution and their support for it in all spheres in confronting the reactionary American danger in the event of mobilization, and they express themselves to be a partner in confronting the American imperialist danger.

This meeting is considered to be a political declaration by these forces and a commitment to defend the Great Fatih Revolution, the steadfast bastion, in the face of the imperialist plots directed against it.

LIBYA-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD161824 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Nov (JANA) -- The protocol of the seventh session of the joint Libyan-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation was signed this morning. It was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Electricity and, on the Soviet side, by F. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIA, LIBYA, PDRY DISCUSS BRIGHT STAR

LD161558 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Ethiopian, Libyan and PDRY foreign ministers held a special meeting today to discuss the dangerous situation created by the provocation and aggressive NATO military exercises organized the United States and the threat they pose to the security of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya and to peace and security in the region.

Foreign Minister Comrade De Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, PDRY Foreign Minister Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad and Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary general of the Libyan People's Bureau for External Relations, are holding an extraordinary conference at the Foreign Ministry in the context of the tripartite friendship and cooperation treaty. It is thought that the conference will closely examine the effects of the military exercises on world peace and security in general and on the freedom of countries in Africa and the Middle East in particular and will coordinate the stands of the three countries on the common danger created by the exercises. The meeting will prepare long and short term answers to the dangerous situation which has been brought about and will present reports to the leaders of the three countries.

In a statement on arrival yesterday, Salim Salih Muhammad said the Reagan administration is creating tension and acting as a destabilizing factor and added that the military exercises pose a serious threat to our region. He also said the U.S. exercises show it is prepared to interfere directly in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. He said it is a calculated conspiracy to obstruct the efforts of socialist Ethiopia, Libya and the PDRY to strengthen peace.

Comrade Salim Salih went on to say that peace-loving peoples have condemned the military exercises and that it is necessary to hold this extraordinary meeting of the political committee to examine the dangerous situation. This is in line with the friendship and cooperation agreement between the three revolutionary countries. He confirmed that the three will never lag in their efforts for peace, independence and equality.

Felleke Rebukes Maneuvers

EA162224 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] In an opening speech at the extraordinary session of the political committee of the foreign ministers of socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya, Foreign Minister Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis said that the meeting was convened to exchange ideas on the current alarming situation and to plan a strategy for safeguarding the territorial integrity of the three countries.

Dr Felleke said the American-sponsored provocative and aggressive military maneuvers are directed not only against the three countries but also against progressive forces in the region and against national liberation movements. He explained that the participation in the American-sponsored NATO military maneuvers by some countries that are members of the UN, international organizations and the Nonaligned Movement weakens and even violates the principles of these organizations' charters.

Comrade Dr Felleke said that the three countries will continue, as in the past, to strongly oppose the establishment of foreign military bases in this area because they believe that establishing foreign military bases does not serve the desire of freedom-loving people.

SOUTH AFRICAN ANC LEADER ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

EA131900 Addis Ababa in English to Neighbouring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The president of the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Oliver Tambo, has said that socialist Ethiopia is the main force of (?strength) of the ANC's struggle against all forms of repression by the racist regime of South Africa.

The ANC president arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday from London on his way back to Lusaka to brief Ethiopian authorities on the current situation in South Africa.

Comrade Tambo appreciated Ethiopia's assistance to the ANC which, he noted, was [word indistinct] significant in the liberation struggle. Comrade Tambo appealed to the African states and the international community to increase their political, material and moral support to ANC.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES ANC, SWAPO REPRESENTATIVES

EA132028 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Comrad Berhanu Baye, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] Standing Committee and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia] Executive Committee member, has held talks with Comrade (Naidu) of the ANC of South Africa and Comrade (Shafodino Nihoba) of the Namibian nationalist movement, SWAPO.

The officials, currently on a working visit to Ethiopia, are permanent representatives of their organizations at the Secretariat of the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, based in London.

Comrade Berhanu said that Ethiopia would increase its support to liberation movements as it considered their struggles as its own.

KENYA

MOI SAYS NO KANU ELECTION DURING HIS OAU TERM

EA141538 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi announced that there will be no national elections for the ruling party, KANU, during his term of office as the chairman of the OAU. The president told KANU officials to be content with their present posts and serve the country to the best of their abilities.

He noted that some political groupings had started springing up in the country in the recent past with the hope of soliciting votes for KANU posts. Such groupings are not good for the development and unity of this country and should disband immediately, the president stated.

Addressing a mammoth fundraising meeting for Nakuru District primary schools at Afraha stadium, Nakuru, President Moi urged all KANU officials in the country to perform their duties with dedication and implement development projects instead of engaging in gossip and rumor-mongering.

CHAD

OAU MILITARY OFFICERS ARRIVE IN NDJAMENA

AB171008 Paris AFP in French 0940 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Eighteen officers from six African countries (Nigeria, Zaire, Senegal, Togo, Guinea and Kenya) on Tuesday morning arrived in Ndjamena from Lagos in connection with the establishment of the inter-African neutral force in Chad.

The delegation is led by Gen G. P. O. Ejiga from Nigeria. On arrival at Ndjamena airport on board a Nigerian military plane, he said the delegation has come to establish with Chadian authorities the details of the establishment of the inter-African neutral force. These are preliminary contacts, he added.

Gen G. P. O. Ejiga also said the Nigerian and Senegalese contingents will join the Zairians in Chad as soon as possible. It is recalled in Ndjamena that more than 700 Zairian paratroopers arrived in Ndjamena on Sunday and Monday in connection with the establishment of the neutral force.

The delegation of officers is to be received by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. It will later prepare a report to be submitted to the heads of state of the member countries of the inter-African force, who are to meet on Thursday or Friday in Kinshasa.

FAN SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES OAU PEACE FORCE

AB170750 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Nov (AFP) -- A spokesman for Chadian rebel leader Hissein Habre on Monday denounced the proposed inter-African peace force for Chad as an instrument of a devilish plot between Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, France and Libya and appealed to other African states not to back it.

Afal Ahmed, European representative of Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN), said that only strict respect for the terms of the November 1979 Lagos agreement, signed by all Chad's politico-military factions and providing for a broad coalition government including Mr Habre, could restore peace to Chad.

Mr Ahmed quoted the high command of Mr Habre's forces as again denying reports that fighting had resumed in eastern Chad after thousands of pro-Goukouni Libyan troops withdrew from the area in recent days. The high command said the towns of Guereda, Eritra and Adre had rallied to the Habre forces without a fight.

LIBERATION GROUP URGES RAPID OAU DEPLOYMENT

AB160937 Paris AFP in French 0905 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 16 Nov (AFP) -- In a communique given to the press on Monday in the Nigerian capital, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT) called for the rapid deployment of the neutral force in Chad and called on the nation's sons to facilitate the task of the OAU.

After noting President Goukouni's call for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, the MPLT noted that the rapid installation of the inter-African force set up by the OAU would prevent further bloodshed in Chad.

The MPLT would also like the strict application of the Lagos accords and of the resolutions of the OAU summit in Nairobi. It also expressed the hope that elections soon would be held in Chad.

The communique was issued in Maiduguri in northeastern Nigeria and was signed by the chairman of the movement, Batran Adoum Idriss.

GOUKOUNI DISCUSSES OAU FORCE, LIBYA, HABRE

AB162121 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Chad President Goukouni Oueddei interview with Kinshasa radio reporter in Ndjamena on 16 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, thank you very much for receiving us despite your numerous duties. We know the situation is very bad in Chad. We noticed this when we left the airport and entered the center of the city. It is a country still bearing traces of a fratricidal war. This war has continued to prevail, unfortunately, in this central African state, about which several heads of state have shown their concern. I simply would like, before we begin this discussion, to ask you this question: Zairian troops arrived yesterday and today, within the framework of the inter-African neutral force to ensure peace in Chad. Mr President, what significance do you give to this action by Zaire because these troops are the first, I recall, to arrive on Chadian territory?

[Answer] In fact, as you have mentioned, Chad is passing through a critical situation which has left unforgettable traces, both on the economic plane as well as the human plane. Also, Chad is trying to recover and to overcome its difficulties. This is why our organization has sought to find a solution to this situation, that is, the possibility of sending troops to Chad. This was the wish expressed during the conference of the 11 Chadian factions in Lagos. For 2 years, the OAU was not able to set up the force for which we asked. Recently, I met with President Mobutu Sese Seko and we discussed the possibility of finding a solution. Since then, President Mobutu expressed his desire to help the Chadian Government solve its problems. That was why at the last French-African summit in Paris, the Zairian president introduced a motion at the assembly in favor of Chad. The motion was unanimously adopted. Since then, we have learned that President Mobutu has accorded priority to the reestablishment of peace in Chad. That is why his troops are here with us. With the presence of these troops, we believe that the spirit that guided the Zairian president and the late President Tombalbaye to speak in favor of a united states of Africa is still present. This means that when there is a problem in any part of central Africa, other countries of the region must try sincerely to contribute to a solution.

[Question] Mr President, before the entire inter-African peacekeeping force is gathered on Chadian territory -- the Zairian contingent is already here, this is certain -- what can it do positively, as it is coming when the Libyans have left?

[Answer] In my opinion, these Zairian troops must wait for the arrival of their other colleagues. Once the other troops forming the inter-African force have arrived with their army staff, they will then be deployed in the field.

[Question] Mr President, can you confirm the arrival in Ndjamena of the 14 officers of the countries that are to form the inter-African peacekeeping force?

[Answer] According to the message I have just received -- you know that communications between Chad and the outside world are very difficult -- I was informed that the officers nominated by the recent meeting of foreign ministers would arrive today before 1400.

[Question] Mr President, what was the cause of the hasty departure of the Libyans -- which resembles an outburst of temper -- and what is the present state of relations between Chad and Libya?

[Answer] You know very well that the Libyan forces came here at the request of the Chadian Government at a difficult time. This force came to remedy the situation and was to withdraw as soon as the situation improved. It relentlessly took part in the fighting at the side of their Chadian brothers -- at least it quelled the existence of a rebellion in the country. It maintained security for almost 1 year. In view of the stand of our African brothers and due to the extra African pressure, we were forced to demand the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from our soil, to enable those countries which are fearful toward Chad because of the presence of the Libyan forces to have confidence in us. This also was to prove to national and international opinion -- especially international opinion -- that the Libyan Government has fulfilled its promise.

[Question] Let's now talk about the economic situation. What has the Libyan presence changed in the economic situation in Chad?

[Answer] Our Libyan friends have given important aid to Chad but they gave a limited aid to the government. I mean that their aid was not very well organized. Throughout all the provinces where these forces were positioned, they aided private persons or groups of people here and there. That was why Libyan aid to Chad cannot effectively be measured at the government level.

[Question] Do you regret this situation, Mr President?

[Answer] I do not regret it in as much as this aid was given to [words indistinct].

[Question] Let's talk about the military situation. Right now, there is fighting going on although we were informed that when the Libyan withdrawal was announced, Hissein Habre said that he would observe a truce. Can you tell us about the situation in the field?

[Answer] You know that Hissein doesn't keep his word. We know him very well. In Lagos, he signed an accord that would lead all Chadians to peace. Six months after this agreement was signed, he decided to violate it. In the same manner, he violated the fundamental charter signed between him and Malloum.

[Question] Mr President, I think that it is difficult to make peace in Chad without reconciliation at all levels. I earlier asked you this question: In the end, do you envisage a reconciliation -- sooner or later -- with Hissein Habre whom you excluded from the amnesty you proclaimed toward the FAN.

[Answer] Let me repeat here that Hissein Habre is nothing but a criminal. He is a criminal with whom the Chadian people cannot be reconciled. But we can have a compromise with all the other FAN components. But as for Hissein as an individual, we consider him a traitor, a criminal and an ambitious man. Sooner or later, the Chadian people will lay hands on him and he will then be condemned and (?punished).

LIBYAN PULLOUT FROM NDJAMENA, DOUGUIA COMPLETE

AB161256 Paris AFP in French 1226 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The airlift between Ndjamena and Libya officially ended on Monday at the airport in the Chadian capital, 13 days after Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's decision to withdraw Libyan troops from Chad.

Before leaving Ndjamena, the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Col Radwan Salah Radwan, saluted a few Chadian officers. No official ceremony took place. Seven Libyan planes, including two Ilyushins, two Boeings and three DC-8's, five of which arrived Monday morning, took away the last Libyan military equipment, essentially trucks and ammunition which were still at the three bases occupied by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's men on the outskirts of Ndjamena. It also was learned from reliable sources in Ndjamena on Monday that the most important Libyan military base in Chad, the Douguia base, 60 kilometers north of the Chadian capital had also been completely cleared out.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ON SOCIALIST-CAPITALIST CONFRONTATION

AB131130 Luanda ANGOP in French 0925 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov (ANGOP) -- At a meeting organized on Wednesday in Luanda on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Angola's independence, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, said, with reference to the international situation, that we are now witnessing growing opposition between the socialist and capitalist countries.

We also are witnessing, he added, the emergence of a belligerent policy adopted by imperialism, especially the American administration. The Angolan head of state went on to say that the outcome of this policy is a serious increase in tension not only in southern Africa but also in other parts of the world.

MOZAMBIQUE

BEIRA PORT'S ACCESS CANAL TO REOPEN 16 NOV

EA151454 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The Beira Port access canal will be reopened to big tonnage ships tomorrow following an act of sabotage which destroyed the signal system early on Friday. Temporary buoys today were placed at the most sensitive points of the canal.

Contrary to early reports, 10 of the 12 buoys on the canal were destroyed. FPLM [Peoples Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] engineers are working to defuse explosive charges which did not explode in two of the buoys.

Meanwhile, the rail and road bridges destroyed at the end of October in an act of sabotage are expected to reopen at the beginning of December and the Beira-Umtali pipeline will reopen in January. Officials are studying the possibility of using barges and constructing a temporary pontoon bridge until the rail bridge is operational.

SOUTH AFRICA

SPOKESMAN DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN BEIRA PORT ATTACK

LD142134 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The anti-Marxist Mozambique National Resistance Movement claimed responsibility for the attack on Beira Harbor, but the AIM [MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY] has accused South Africa of having been behind the attack.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the South African Defense force has denied that South Africa was in any way involved in the attack or with the Mozambique National Resistance Movement. He said Mozambique was obviously following the example of Angola in blaming actions of dissident groups on South Africa. South Africa harbored no hostile intentions toward neighboring states.